JPRS 78011

6 May 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2405

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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RECONVENES--On 13 April, the first ordinary session of the National Assembly opened. [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 16 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 4400/1096

POOR STATE OF ECONOMY, STATE FARM TAKEOVER

London WEST AFRICA in English 30 Mar 81 p 716

[Excerpt] The state of the Ghanaian economy has prompted the government to embark on a course of stimulating and stabilising production. In a recent radio and television broadcast on the supply of basic commodities, the Minister of Trade, Mr. Vincent Bulla, said that the government would take measures to protect farmers from arbitrary price increases and ensure that they obtained their minimum requirements from source. According to Mr. Bulla's figures, total foreign exchange earnings last year amounted to approximately ₵1.3bn. Cocoa exports accounted for ₵87.7m., gold for ₵209m. and timber for ₵27m. On the expenditure side, the country's oil alone came to ₵789m., leaving a balance of ₵511m. for other imports and debt servicing. The Minister estimated that imports of rice, maize and animal feed would cost ₵498m. in the current year.

It is against this background that the take-over by the Eastern Regional Administration of the oil palm plantation has taken place. The running of the plantation was taken from the hands of the State Farms Corporation because of alleged poor management, resulting in a monthly loss of ₵100,000. Similarly, the reconstitution of the boards of five state agricultural corporations marks an attempt by the government to boost food production and increase efficiency.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Nelson Agbesi said that the achievements of the State Farms Corporation in the cultivation of rubber, oil palm, citrus and cashew had been remarkable but its performance in the production of food crops had been disappointing. To help boost fruit production, he said, the Pretsea Oil Mill is to be reactivated and modernised with a loan of ₵7.3m. from the European Economic Commission. The reactivated mill is expected to increase oil output by 3,000 tons with an annual value of ₵24m.

CSO: 4420/921

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

Projects Discussed

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21-22 Mar 81 p 28

[Text] Lord Trefgarne, the British undersecretary of state visited the Ivory Coast from 7 to 13 March. During his stay, Lord Trefgarne met, among others, the Ivory Coast, minister of state, Auguste Denise, as well as several other ministers, including those of industry, of mines, construction and urbanism and commerce.

Back in Great Britain, he called his study trip "very successful" during a press conference in London, and he highly encouraged British firms to put money into our country.

Several projects, he said, were studied in greater detail on this occasion, and the Ivory Coast confirmed that the British firm Plessey will be the principal contractor for the reconstruction of the Abidjan airport, a project costing approximately 75 billion CFA francs. In the near future, this company could also sign a new contract to supply 5 billion CFA francs worth of equipment to the Bouake airport (in the center of the country), Mr. Trefgarne added.

According to the undersecretary of state, there was also talk of building an East-West highway to connect the cities of Dimbokro and Kotobi, This highway will be built by the "George Wimpey Limited" Company.

Besides Lord Trafgarne added, the Ivory Coast minister of health confirmed that the construction and equipping of a hospital in the city of Man (in the west of the Ivory Coast) will begin in early 1983 and that the work will be handled by a consortium also directed by "George Wimpey Limited"

The British undersecretary of state finally emphasized that the Ivory Coast wishe- to diversify its sources of supply

Trade Figures

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 19 Mar 81 p 5

[Article] "Lord Trefgarne, the British Minister of Commerce, Visited Our Country from 7 to 13 March Last"]

[Excerpt] In world terms, Great Britain figures among the 10 top trading partners of the Ivory Coast. It is in 8th place among our suppliers (2 percent of our purchases abroad) and in seventh place of our clients (4.5 percent of our sales abroad). Great Britain is our fourth client and our sixth supplier in the European Economic Community.

Commercial exchanges (imports and exports) between Great Britain and the Ivory Coast have quintupled in 10 years, rising from 7 billion CFA francs in 1970 to 35.8 billion CFA francs in 1979, or a total rate of progress of 143.4 percent between 1975 and 1979.

The purchases of the Ivory Coast from Great Britain amounted to 11.8 billion CFA francs in 1979, versus 24 billion CFA francs for the same year for exports. The trade balance has been positive in favor of the Ivory Coast since 1970. It was 12,183 billion CFA francs in 1979.

9380
CSO: 4400/958

CONTINUING PROBLEM OF RURAL EXODUS EXAMINED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Mar 81 p 24

[Article by Jean-Baptise Akrou: "A Scourge Caused by Low Agricultural Incomes"]

> [Text] Our country is, and will remain, essentially agricultural. Those responsible for our common destiny make this statement of policy regularly. Even after the discovery of petroleum, they reaffirmed this irreversible option. They still intend to make agriculture the base of development. Persistence in this choice is justified by the highly eloquent performances achieved up to now. In fact, in the absence of any mining resources, everything that is the pride of each Ivorian was built thanks to the sale of agricultural products.
>
> The golden age of agriculture is just about over: most peasants are old, manpower is becoming quite scarce, while the young people are literally fleeing the villages and especially agricultural work. The exodus of able-bodied workers is not a heartening sight. It constitutes a grave threat which jeopardizes our future for everyone, since a prosperous and dynamic Ivory Coast is a mere delusion without agriculture.

Bonoua, Abengourou, Tanda, Bouake, Yamoussoukro, Daloa, Gagnoa, Sakassou, San-Pedro ...fron north to south, from east to west, our team scoured the Ivory Coast for a month. Everywhere the threat is clear: the temptation to leave is great, although mitigated in certain regions by natural sluggishness of development actions. Nonetheless, it is a phenomenon which is national in scope. The Minister of Planning forecast the arrival on the job market of 841,000 new applicants for 819,000 available jobs in 1979-1980. This amounted to creating 22,000 jobs to reabsorb unemployment completely. Detailed analysis of these figures reveals a colossal aberration.

In the city 288,000 new jobs will be coveted by 610,000 applicants while the 510,000 new jobs created in the agricultural sector will be sought by only 213,000 applicants. These two examples are significant of the reality of the drama which the country is enduring, and which is threatening to become a danger with the passing years, a

source of social tensions and economic unbalance. The cities are swollen with unemployed populations while the countryside cannot produce adequately without manpower. Why are all these young people leaving for the city, then, since they are sure not to get the jobs they seek there?

The reasons cited are economic and psycho-sociological in nature. In economic terms, to begin with, the enormous difference between incomes could be remembered. In rural areas, they are rising to Fr 20,000 versus Fr 220,000 in urban areas. While the young people who live in the villages are unaware of these figures, they imagine that the possibilities for social advancement are easier and more democratic in the city than in the village where the gerotocracy denies them any individuality. The exodus is not necessarily due to the certainty of being able to start their advancement immediately but chiefly because of discouragement. They are leaving because according to them nothing is provided in the village to permit them to blossom. To the extent that they destroy the young people by subjugating them, the social structures force them into exile in order to assert themselves.

Times Have Changed

"The children of today are lazy." This statement was made in Amelekia, a village located several kilometers from Abendourou by the spokesman for the leading citizens. Underlying this assertion is the disaffection for farm and manual work which their children are displaying more and more openly. As for the young people, they explain their behavior with this short sentence, "Times have changed." For them it is not a matter of continuing like their elders who worked for their parents with payment of a dowry, a terylene suit or a bicycle as sole renumeration. The present generation of rural youth are emulating their friends who have gotten ahead and who work in the city. The latters dress correctly, enjoying financial autonomy which regulates their lives. As for the rural youth, they are victims of the kindness or austerity of their parents.

The latters ultimately pay them less than an unskilled workman. This situation disgusts the young people who remain in the village, since they feel ridiculous and weak. The girls politely refuse their advances, creating a sense of frustration in them. It is thus refusal to become resigned or to be humiliated and hope of being able to realize their potential in the city in order to return to conquer those who incited them to leave.

Even those who decide to stay put in order to devote themselves to agriculture encounter many reasons for discouragement.

Agricultural incomes are, on the whole, still low because of the archaic production methods and the many difficulties encountered at the level of marketing. Despite the public land clearing and mechanization programs, the populations are still practicing cut-and-slash farming today. This agriucltural practice has decimated the forestry patrimony. The soils, constantly drawn upon have become arid, sterile wastelands. In creating this situation, working the land has become very hard and unprofitable, all the more so since drought is settling in all over the place. Rains have become rare. The combination of all these factors gives agriculture the character of an activity dominated by probabilities. One is

not even sure of having a good harvest after long months of hard labor. The situation is graver for the populations of the savannah regions, who do not grow perennial crops such as coffee and cacao but annual crops such as cotton, rice, Chinese yams... Thus, the exodus is explained as rejection of the uncertainty of tomorrow.

The shortage of arable lands also underlies the departures. Certain regions, following extensive exploitation by the creation of large plantations of perennial crops (coffee and cacao) and owing also to high population growth no longer have enough forests. This is the case in Abengourou (18 inhabitants per square kilometer) in Adzope (17) Abouville (30), and Daragahio (42).

Leaving the countryside proves to be a wasted effort to the extent that those who leave do not necessarily find a job at their places of destination. To the contrary, they generally live in poverty far greater than that which they thought they were leaving. They constitute regular social parasites, living off a more or less close relative who feels constrained to lodge the new arrivals in the name of African hospitality and ties of consanguinuity. The concept of the large family is assuredly the psycho-sociological factor which is contributing most to making the exodus persist. The rural youth who start out on the uncertain road of exile know that some relative or a simple acquaintance will take them in, in the city. With a little luck, they say, they could have work. While they almost always manage to find a roof to sleep and eat under, the chance of employment does not present itself. They become unemployed, easy prey to all sorts of temptations.

The primary studies certificate is a regular visa for leaving the rural world. This remark of Mr. Cumilliere, an International Labor Office expert, is very pertinent. The school system uproots, acculturates, and promotes the rural exodus. It promotes urban life. Clothes, shows, leisure activities and the illusion of rapid enrichment are all things that make the city fascinating for youths who have finished their education. The latter are inclined to leave their villages, which are poor in cultural life: the ancient dances have disappeared. The moonlit nights are no longer anything but distant memories.

The village is not a cultural center: it is not fun to live there. In another sense, school devalues manual labor. During his course of studies, the student is almost cut off from his milieu. Even when he does not complete his studies, he intends to keep his "former privileges", including the sacrosanct law, dictated by no one but observed by parents and children, which stipulates that intellectual and manual activities are to be dissociated. A student must not work in the fields. Having never picked up a machete or a daba, these former students, rejected by the successive systems of selection find themselves back in the street without any specific qualifications. The percentage of them who remain in the villages varies from one region to another. Of 100 provided with an education, 36 in the north stay put versus 15 in the south.

The difference is explained especially by the relaxation of principles. The old people's society scarcely has any hold over that of the young people any more. A dramatic truth, but one which must indeed be acknowledged: the parents can no longer control their own offspring. The north, which has the lowest rate of exodus,

is, however, one of the most unfavored regions of the country. Agricultural revenues are clearly inferior to those of the forested areas. The young people are not emigrating en masse because of the restrictive structure of society. The latter still rests on quite solid community foundations. For how long?

9390
CSO: 4400/958

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCT PRICES--The minister of mines sent us the following communique relating to petroleum product price adjustments: Retail prices for petroleum products effective 11 March 1981: Premium grade gasoline--242 CFA francs per liter; ordinary gasoline--227 CFA francs per liter; oil--105 CFA francs per liter; gasoil--160 CFA francs per liter; two-season blend--250 CFA francs per liter. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Mar 81 p 1] 9380

NEW COFFEE VARIETY--Invented 20 years ago, Arabusta is now for sale on the market. This is a creation of the French Institute of Coffee, Cocoa and Other Stimulating Plants (IFCC), which succeeded in obtaining crosses between Robusta and Arabica which yield a new type of coffee tree christened Arabusta. This new coffee created in the Ivory Coast is unique in the world. Before exporting it, the Ivory Coast agricultural officials first wanted to test the national market. Arbusta has also been found in the main stores of the marketplace for almost a month. Approximately 150 tons comes from the Center of Arabusta Research and Development in Soubre. The 500 hectares of crops planted in this zone will produce in 1983. In five years 2,000 hectares will be planted annually. But this should not be regarded as a substitute product for the coffee traditionally grown in the Ivory Coast. The establishment of Arabusta is only a policy of diversifying Ivory Coast coffee growing set by our authorities. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 25 Mar 81 p 1, 15] 9380

CSO: 4400/958

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID--On 6 April, France granted 281 million Malagasy francs for purchasing "essential medicines" (251 million) and equipment for the INPF [Institut National de Promotion-Formation; National Development-Training Institute] (30 million). [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 2]

SOVIET GIFT OF MEDICINES--On 13 April, the minister of health accepted at the Soviet Embassy a gift of 2,542 kg of medicine, a gift from the Alliance of Red Cross Societies and the Soviet Red Crescent. About 6 months ago, the USSR donated 300,000 doses of anti-polio vaccine. Yesterday's donation included doses of tetracycline, acetyl-salycilic acid, novacaine, penicillin, streptomycine, sulfadimisine, atropine sulfate, vitamin B-12 and sulguine. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 3]

NEW ENGINEERING REGIMENT--The defense minister has established the Second Engineering Regiment whose main mission will be to open and maintain transportation lines for the coffee, vanilla and cloves crops. Its secondary mission will be to do jobs, in return for payment, to help public or private organizations and groups. The president of the republic will establish its priorities. The regiment is attached to the general staff of the Development Army. The military personnel attached to the regiment are placed "outside of budget." The regiment is authorized to recruit civilian personnel needed for the job. Administratively, the Second is attached to the First Engineering Regiment until its elements are assigned. [Antananarivo JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DE MADAGASCAR in French 14 Mar 81 pp 658-660]

CSO: 4400/1096

USSR COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON SECTOR

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The deputy minister of water resources of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan, Kamalov Timur Kamalovich, accompanied by Imanaliyev A. Imanaliyevich, member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and chief of the Soviet Institute of Cotton Research, are visiting our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture for 15 days, having arrived on 27 March. The purpose of their visit is to reinforce the cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique in the cotton sector.

Kamalov Timur Kamalovich told us yesterday in Beira that the prospects of cooperation between Mozambique and Uzbekistan are very good. Uzbekistan is the largest producer of cotton in the Soviet Union. Seven million tons of cotton out of the 10,000,000 tons produced annually in the USSR come from this republic.

The Soviet deputy minister and those accompanying him have already visited cotton production units in the province of Nampula and are now preparing to visit Metuchira, as well as the Bue-Maia irrigation project before the end of their visit.

In Nampula, the Soviet deputy minister met with a team of Soviet specialists consisting of agronomists, mechanical engineers and economists who are working there and are assisting in the organization of courses designed to familiarize Mozambican workers with Soviet machinery. They are preparing technical and economic proposals for the development of three cotton production units in the province of Nampula. Kamalov Timur Kamalovich affirmed that with the help of adequate agricultural machinery and by using insecticides, our country will obtain good yields from the cottonfields.

The same opinion was expressed by Imanaliyev A. Imanaliyevich, who stated that our country could produce more than 4 tons of cotton per hectare. The 1980 average yield per hectare in Uzbekistan was 3,200 tons [as published].

He also added that to achieve results, a new technology, better-quality seeds and fertilizers should be used. Among other factors, he stressed that the depth of the soil cultivation should be increased.

CSO: 4401/242

U.S., EUROPEAN ALLIES, ENCIRCLEMENT SEEN AS THREAT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] We are witnessing an increase of militarism encircling the African Continent. The main actor in this dangerous and unthinking bellicose policy appears to be, as usual, the United States, especially since the coming to power of Ronald Reagan. That country is ably assisted by its European allies, with which it forms the NATO organization, one of the most powerful military alliances in the world.

From the Horn of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Gibraltar, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Suez Canal, from the Suez Canal to the Gulf of Aden, the military presence of the superpowers is assuming the sinister aspect of a constant threat to the peace and security of the peoples of the African Continent.

Existing military positions are reinforced and new ones are created, strategically well located, in order to guarantee the efficient and rapid control of determined regions, especially those considered by the superpowers as vital to their future. Today more than ever, Africa is surrounded by military bases and air and naval fleets; all of them are equipped with the most modern and sophisticated materiel, some of it components of nuclear missiles.

These positions--Diego Garcia, a Mauritian territory illegally occupied by the United States and Great Britain, Berbera (Somalia), Mombasa (Kenya), Simonstown (South Africa). St. Helena (occupied by the British), the Canaries (occupied by the Spaniards), Casablanca (Morocco), Ceuta (occupied by the Spaniards), the Azores (Portugal), Alexandria (Egypt) and Jiddah (Saudi Arabia)--are the elements of the military occupation of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans and the Mediterranean and Red Seas, in a total encirclement of the African continent.

All these are in addition to the many positions occupied in countries in the interior of the continent, such as the Central African Republic, with important weapons and contingents ready to intervene at any time and everywhere throughout the continent.

This increase in the militarism of the superpowers, and of the U.S. and its allies in particular, is extremely troubling and revolting. The governments of these superpowers are attempting to reverse the course of time and revive the policy of the mightiest in order to impose on Africa their oppressive and exploitative policies

which run counter, not only to the interests of the peoples of the region, but also to the principles of international right.

African peoples can legitimately claim that they are the victims of aggression by the superpowers, an aggression that has never ceased from the beginning of the colonialist process and that is increasingly discovering new, more subtle and more threatening forms. This policy should be terminated immediately, because Africa does not wish to be transformed into a shooting field for the plunder of its wealth.

CSO: 4401/242

POOR PARTICIPATION AT PUBLIC FUNCTIONS NOTED

People's Shameful Behavior

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] No one can play with what pertains to our heroes. No one should lack respect vis-a-vis those who died so that today we can speak about happiness, about socialism, about our social welfare, about freedom, independence and emancipation of women and of all the peoples of the world.

Yesterday, however, we witnessed such a spectacle. We were terribly upset by what we and others saw: The sad, troubling and irresponsible spectacle at the celebration of Mozambican Women's Day in Beira. We are attempting to call attention to a grievous error that is now being committed.

Yesterday we witnessed hundreds of people marching in disorganized fashion, we saw children running alongside the marchers, we observed entire groups compelled to run to catch up with others ahead. We saw the lack of interest, we read on the faces of the people that many were there to avoid official displeasure or only because they were headed by their superiors.

We sadly report that not only was attendance extremely low, but of those present, a large percentage took no interest in the ceremony. While the high official of the party and government was addressing the rally, many were those who left to return home or to attend to other business. Still more upsetting, it happened that at the beginning and the end of the ceremony, when the FRELIMO anthem was being sung, some people remained seated while others got up almost at the end and another group ignored what was going on.

This is why we would like to state, seriously and responsibly, that yesterday's celebration took a routine aspect, the kind of routine that is becoming a personal habit. In spite of the ample possibilities to correct the situation, it presents deep marks that will be very difficult to uproot.

If we are to break the habit according to which it is forbidden to criticize a given structure, then let us put our hand on our conscience: We shall then truly feel that an erroneous situation is predominating.

What will happen next year, what kind of organization is waiting us? Will it be better or worse? We must find an adequate answer. We cannot let the people live

completely by routine. Yesterday's sad spectacle should not be repeated. Let us create the habit that people are deeply aware of the reasons why they march, sing or attend a rally.

Let us not be satisfied with just a large attendance, when most of the people are just physically present. This distorts the genuine meaning of our ceremonies. To begin with, we suggest that the organizations involved in yesterday's events deal seriously with the situation. We should not admit failures like yesterday's.

At the same time, these are realizations that somehow test the strength of our structures. We think that the local OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] should already have identified the problem and found ways to solve it; otherwise, we are allowing the organization and mobilization capacity of the party to be affected, with all the consequences it entails.

Let this be an example for the OMM and other mass organizations. No one can play with what pertains to our heroes. No one should lack respect vis-a-vis those who gave their lives for our freedom.

Meeting Unattended

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A meeting between some women from the Ministry of Justice and the residents of the communal village "3 de Fevereiro" in the Manhica district of the province of Maputo, which had been planned for Sunday morning in that rural community, was canceled when it became evident that the party's district structures and the OMM in particular had not worked among the residents to have them participate in the planned meeting.

The objective of this meeting had been an exchange of experiences between women from the Ministry of Justice and from the communal village. A large number from the former group (some accompanied by their husbands) as well as foreign delegations, had arrived for the purpose in that community. The poor mobilization of the people was not the only deficiency noted. There were others during the reception of the Ministry of Justice women: They spent long hours singing with enthusiasm while awaiting the residents, but these never turned up.

What is the reason for this nonattendance of the people at this meeting, the first of its kind planned by the Ministry of Justice? The official in charge of the party organization in the district of Manhica provided the explanation that they were not informed in time of the delegation's arrival.

He also attempted to justify this serious mistake, which was very upsetting to all those present, since the planned objectives were never achieved.

We contacted an OMM official at the Ministry of Justice, who told us that the information about the delegation's arrival was sent to that district prior to 7 April and was reconfirmed last Saturday. They were never told that the meeting could not be held.

This event is a factor revealing the poor organization which still prevails in some structures of that district. It demands the unleashing of an urgent campaign to improve a number of organizational aspects.

CSO: 4401/242

TENDENCY TO KEEP SECRETS SEEN AS CREATING MISTRUST

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] "To keep secret what pertains to the public domain," this is one of the issues raised by President Samora Machel in Beira in the context of the present phase of the political and organizational offensive.

The tendency to hide or keep secret those aspects directly related to the life of the people should be condemned because it mostly serves counterrevolutionary objectives. This attitude gives birth to mistrust and discredit and sometimes creates instability and panic.

There are events that are taking place among the people, and yet the people are not informed. The public is kept unaware of what is happening and why it is happening. It is just happening...

"This cannot be disclosed... because it is a secret; moreover, people do not understand and besides, it can be used by the enemy."

This kind of language shows a lack of trust in the people, in their immense generosity and understanding of the present problems and difficulties of the revolutionary process.

It is a language that is foreign to the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is a language that violates the fundamental principles of the political orientation and of the laws that rule the socialist society that is evolving in our country.

It is a language that hides errors, incompetence, fraud and all the other negative aspects experienced in the daily life of the revolution. It is a language that is counter to one of the sacred principles of a revolutionary: the truth. Many a time has President Samora Machel repeated that the "revolution is a convoluted process." This means that the revolution is a hard road to follow, where there are victories as well as failures. Revolution means work, and where there is work, there are also mistakes. Revolution implies blood and sacrifice.

Above all, revolution is a process of truth and of the life of our people, who cannot remain remote from their own truth, which is the reality of their daily life. That is why all events are an integral part of the people's life, and nothing can be hidden or ignored.

Whoever says that the people cannot be "trusted," that person does not come from the people, does not know the people and does not stand with them.

The people are the decisive force, they are the sole creators of their own happiness, they are those most able to understand and solve the problems and difficulties affecting them, they are those best qualified to correct any errors that are committed.

If mistakes are made, if there are difficulties, if problems exist, these should not be treated as secrets, they should not become part of a process to obfuscate reality. These are all truths that the people must know, because they are everywhere, they see, they hear and they feel.

CSO: 4401/242

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Tomato Puree Plant

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Lanre Kesuf]

[Text] A N2.5 million Tomato Puree Factory is to be established at Epe-Ekiti in the Ijero Local Government area of Ondo State.

This was disclosed in Akure by the Chairman and Managing Director of Fassey Group of Companies, Miss Rachael Adefunke Arowolo, Miss Arowolo disclosed that her American partners in the venture would soon arrive in the country for discussion with the state government on some areas of assistance needed.

It was her view that the factory when commissioned would help in no small measure to reduce the rate at which tomato puree and the like were being imported into the country.

Among the Fassey Group of Companies are Housing Estate in the oil city Warri Bendel, Hotel Business also in the area and the recently inaugurated Air Travels Agency in Akure the Ondo State capital.

Steel Task Force

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Delta Steel Company at Aladja near Warri in Bendel State has launched a special cold test and commissioning task force to conduct trial runs of the steel plant before its official opening before the end of the year.

The task force, headed by Mr. S. L. Ojobor, is charged with the responsibility of checking and ensuring that the units of the plant were in perfect harmony before the steel plant could be handed over to the Federal Government.

Testing

The testing crew are 40 construction experts.

Addressing members of the team during the launching ceremony at Aladja, the general manager of the company, Mr. Fred Brume, said the duties of the task force were to ensure that the machinery were properly installed so that performances would comply with specifications.

Mr. Brume said this process marked the beginning of the gradual handing over of the

plant by the erectors to Nigeria.

This was because the task force would test and certify that the plant was in good condition before it could be accepted by the Federal Government.

He stressed the need for the contractors and the government representatives to agree on the practical details of the units.

He however, regretted that bureaucracy had delayed the provision of electricity supply to the plant from the Thermal Power Station at Ogorode, Sapele.

Appeal

The resident general manager of the construction company, Dr. Dieter Noll, appealed to the Federal Government to provide electricity to the plant so that the machinery so far installed could be tested.

The chief co-ordinator of the team, Mr. Ojobor, pledged to work conscientiously in the interest of the nation.

Textile Mills' Expansion

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] The Aba Textile Mills Limited is to be expanded at the cost of 14 million Naira. The expansion work is expected to take off at the end of March, this year. The mills has the largest single employer of labour in the state. [as published]

These facts were disclosed to newsmen by the Chairman, Board of Directors of the company, Mr Marculy Nwankwo. He also stated that the services of Hong Kong firm with many years' experience has been secured by the board.

Drug Factory

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Lagos State will soon have its own drug factory, the State Commissioner for Health, Chief Femi Alokolaro, has disclosed.

He said the report was in the pipeline.

The commissioner was speaking on Sunday night in an NTA television programme in Lagos.

Chief Alokolaro explained that the manufacture of drugs locally was the best way to solve the perennial problem of drug shortage in the state hospitals.

Textile Firm Revival

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Apr 81 pp 1, 21

[Text]

THE Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, announced in Kaduna yesterday that steps were being taken to reopen some of the textile factories closed down last year as a result of the recession that plagued the industry.

Three textile companies were closed down in Kaduna last year. They were Norspin, Kaduna Textiles and Nortex.

About 6,000 workers were laid off as a result of the closure of the textile factories.

Addressing the opening of the second annual conference of the Textile Institute in Kaduna, the governor gave the assurance that his government would continue to give all the support and assistance necessary to get the textile factories reopened and prevent any future closure.

He told the conference that the Federal Government had at the highest level promised that it would assist the textile industry in some of its difficulties. "We are looking forward to this", the governor said.

The governor said one of the areas where textile industry was facing grave difficulty was smuggling which was caused by the preference of Nigerian consumers for foreign goods.

He urged the participants to study the root causes of this preference for foreign textile goods because it was a crucial matter for the textile industry in this country.

A close study, he said, might establish which classes of the society consume foreign textiles and the whole sociology, aesthetics and economics of textiles smuggling.

In his welcome address the Chairman, Nigerian Section, Dr Phillip Obu Adegbile said events of recent times within the textile industry in the country have given rise to a lot of concern not only in the boardrooms but also to all well meaning Nigerians.

He said to those in the industry their means of livelihood had been seriously threatened.

Chemical Industry Urged

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Apr 81 p 19

[Text] Federal Government has been called upon to consider as a matter of urgent priority, the setting up of a chemical industry in this country.

The call was made by the Head of Chemistry Department and Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academics), University of Sokoto, Professor C. Ikoku, while delivering a lecture titled, "The case for a chemical industry in Nigeria," at the inauguration of the Chemical Society of Nigeria, Sokoto State Chapter.

He observed that such an industry was indispensable to a nation like ours, particularly in respect of developing a self national defence system.

Professor C. Ikoku said the African continent low rating in power supremacy was simply subdued by the superior higher power of "raw material seeking European colonialists."

He said the items of conventional warfare like bullets, explosives, grenades, mortars, rockets, bombs, etc. were all concentrates of chemical energy.

Additional Steel Plants

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Apr 81 p 15

[Text] Four additional steel plants are to be constructed in various parts of the country in addition to the five now under construction, Steel Minister Malam Ali Makele announced at Aladaja, Bendel State.

The minister said this while welcoming the Vice-President, Dr Alex Ekwueme to the steel plant. He said that the proposed plants would produce flat steel and foundry products, aluminum smelter and alloy steel.

He said that when the plants are in operation, "Nigeria will look forward to being one of the proud industrialised nations of the world."

The minister, however, did not disclose where the proposed plants would be sited and at what cost.

Malam Makele told the visiting vice-president that 85 per cent of work at Aladja Steel complex had been completed while the testing of the various units of the plant would soon begin before its formal commissioning in November.

In his address, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, Mr Tunji Arosanyin, complained that out of the 700 million Naira needed between January and November this year, only 400 million Naira had been given to the company by the Federal Government.

The Vice-President, Dr Ekwueme, in his reply said that the steel plants represented the highest of the multi-million Naira investments being carried out by the government.

The commitment, he said, would be continued until the Federal Government achieved its objectives in this direction.

Dr Ekwueme commended the local community at the plant site for co-operating with the staff and management of the company. (NAN)

Fruit Processing Company

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Apr 81 p 28

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Excerpt]

A VEGETABLE and fruit processing company to be known as the Kadawa Vegetable and Fruit Processing Company (KADFRV) is to be established at a cost of six million Naira.

The company will be located on about 200 acres of land already cleared in the Kadawa Irrigation project area of the Hadejia-Jama-'are River Basin Development Authority.

This was disclosed to the New Nigerian in Kano by the General Manager of the authority, Alhaji Ahmadu Rufai in an interview at the weekend.

He said the application for registration of the company had already been sent to the relevant Federal Authorities and added that as soon as the company's board of directors were appointed civil works on the project would begin.

When operational, the company would be able to produce about 120 tonnes of processed materials daily, he added.

In addition to mangoes and oranges, tomatoes would be the main product for processing in the factory and it would enable the authority to grow tomatoes on four times the area it is currently using.

Alhaji Ahmadu Rufai disclosed that already the authority had increased the tomato production from an initial 200 tonnes to about 250,000 tonnes annually.

CSO: 4420

QADHDHAFI'S SUPPORT AMONG SENEGALESE MOSLEMS SLIGHT

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 81 pp 58, 59

[Article by Agathon: "From Senegal: That Would Mean Dying Twice"]

[Text] It is necessary first to mention the 10 percent of the Catholic minority, not that they have any particular influence nor that they have any particular qualities as Senegalese, except for the teachings of their faith. Not living in a ghetto of their own manufacture, nor assigned there by others, their opinions circulate in the community and, with regard to Qadhdhafi, it is quite natural that one should mention them first, because they can only regard him in terms of an absolute irredentism, with the comment, "we cannot," clearly and unmistakably.

Regarding the 90 percent of the population which is Moslem, Senegal is a peculiar country where this majority has not attempted to impose the establishment of an Islamic republic. The state has been proclaimed as lay and tolerant. The Senegalese supporter of Islamization has the habit of political debate, of unfettered thought, of the use of arguments, characteristics which, in principle, are opposed to the propagation of fanaticism. Of course, fanaticism considered as an absolute dedication, without any further examination, to a doctrine exists, but in practice it is left to a minority of zealots. This is a little like the situation among Catholics, where the practice of excessive virtue or asceticism is a matter for monks and recluses, rather than commonly found among the faithful.

This being clear, it will be admitted from the beginning that for Qadhdhafi to have an audience in Senegal he would have had to make his entry with reasoned arguments, the first of which being that, as a leader of people, a political manager, he left the doctrine and theory of the religious life to those to whom it belongs, in order to devote himself to organization, to the development of social affairs, and to pan-Islamic or international cooperation.

On the other hand Islam in Senegal has the particular quality of being divided among religious leaders with powerful authority over the sectors which they control. It's a matter of numbers, if you will, but numbers don't mean everything, because the Layene minority is as devoted to the memory of Imam Laye as any other member of a larger group can be to the memory of its founder.

This comes down to saying that all external influences playing on the name of Islam, before being perceived or absorbed by the faithful, must be channeled

through the hierarchy and that the latter, quite naturally, counts its own blessings before thinking of bartering its practices or its habits.

The appeal of Qadhdhafi is directed toward the "lost children" of causes which are less religious than political and, within Moslem sects like those in Senegal, could only have an impact on the black sheep which have been rejected by their natural surroundings. This is true even of the lost children of organized society: the young unemployed exposed to the temptation of gaining something have not been able to last long in Libya. This has been clearly seen when, for example, a group of young Senegalese asked for their repatriation from camps where they had been kept during their training. They were so far from having been mobilized by the "cause" of an Islamic empire that, to the great scandal of all, they demanded their repatriation.

Any adolescent can let himself be dragged into believing in a cause or in a leader for a moment of time. However, quite simply there is no Senegalese Moslem capable of responding to a mobilization in order to establish an empire by means of a Jihad. Any Jihad in Senegal can only be conceived of in local terms and on the level of proselytism. Since the time of El Hadj Omar Tall, who was a man of his times, the sword of the Prophet has cut no heads off in Senegal.

Putting everything together, this amounts to a rejection. Heard from afar, perhaps with sympathy, a radical speech from the white world is one thing. Seeing an Arab army cross black frontiers and announce that it will continue to do this under the pretext of establishing an organic union of states is an action against nature, so filled with threats that one rebels against it. Africa has just painfully moved away from the hands of its French or English masters. In response to the idea that the Garamante from the sands of the North could reign over Africa, the Senegalese reacts by saying: "That would mean dying twice."

5170
CSO: 4400/937

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS FOR VARIOUS CROPS NOTED

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 81 p 76

[Article: "Agriculture in Senegal"]

[Text] President Abdou has drawn the lesson from the disastrous results which have occurred in the agricultural sector. After having abolished the OCA [Agricultural Marketing Bureau?] and decided on a reform in the marketing of peanuts, which constitutes a veritable revolution, when he was still prime minister, he has entrusted to the man whom one could consider his best minister the Ministry of Rural Development. We should expect the agricultural sector to be set in order in detail.

As of now, whatever the climatic conditions, in spite of a shortage of seed capital and a distribution of fertilizer which will be less than half of normal, the next harvest of peanuts should be notably higher than that of this year.

It is true that the results achieved beat all records, declining by 200,000 tons of peanuts. Regarding millet, there is so little on hand that the security stocks of the Commissariat for Food Assistance, in the order of 20,000 tons, could not even be set up. "Pamible" [wheat-millet bread] is far off!

Tomatoes

The harvest will be a modest one of about 10,000 tons, like last year. Of the 2,000 ha earmarked for cooperatives by the SAED [Company for the Development and Exploitation of the Land of the Senegal River], only 600 hectares have been made available. It should be noted that the sale of tomatoes has just been decontrolled. We can expect an expansion of production next year.

Rice

The same harvest as last year. The SAED, once again, is short of its forecasts, with only 60 percent of the scheduled area planted. Overall, the harvest should be in the order of 30,000 tons, thanks to Casamance.

Cotton

Cotton has notably suffered from the lateness of the rains, which has added to the structural difficulties of the SODEFITEX [expansion unknown]. The new director will not be short of work to return cotton to its proper place in Senegal.

Sugarcane

Satisfactory results will be achieved, with a production of 50,000 tons, or near the initial forecasts, which justify the project for expansion to bring the harvest up to 100,000 tons.

Truck Garden Production

Once again, the authorities appear to be too busy to save the remains of the BUD [expansion unknown] project and are concerned with private production. They are so busy that reportedly at Kirene there are more organizers than farmers! Thanks to international assistance funds, which seem to be inexhaustible for unfortunate projects, the MDR [expansion unknown] is trying to succeed where the Americans have failed, by taking in hand the functioning of the former private structure. Meanwhile, the private fields are doing well. They could double or triple, if attention were paid to them.

5170
CSO: 4400/937

NECESSITY OF BORDER COMBAT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 25 Mar 81 pp 29,35

[Written interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha and Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan: "Why Must South Africa's Sons Die for South West Africa?"]

[Text] From time to time, questions are raised within the Republic such as: Why must our sons die for an area on which South Africa makes no claim at all, specifically South West Africa.

This and other disturbing questions asked by ordinary citizens were presented to Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha and Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan by DIE TRANSVALER.

Following are their answers, which are important to read for people who want to be informed, because they warn that enemy propaganda is becoming successful.

Question 1: Why must our sons die for an area on which South Africa "makes no claim at all"?

Answer: Actually, it was Mr P.W. Botha who made the above mentioned statement, specifically: "South Africa makes no claim on even an inch of the territory of SWA," and he added: "We respect and protect the right of the inhabitants of SWA to conduct their policy and practice their self-determination freely and openly, without any intimidation from any source whatsoever."

Since the end of World War I, during which South Africa conquered South West Africa at the insistence of the British government, South Africa has held a supervisory authority over that area. This authority is currently being challenged by the United Nations, and this has brought SA in conflict with that body.

South Africa has repeatedly committed itself to safeguard SWA against aggression from any source whatsoever and to lead that country to self-determination via the constitutional path. Thus, final responsibility for the national security of SWA will remain a government function of SA until such time as SWA becomes independent. SA cannot merely surrender SWA to a Marxist oriented terrorist organization such as SWAPO without giving up its principles and without a breach of faith.

However, the presence of the South African security force is not solely to the advantage of the people of SWA, but it also serves the defense and material interests of SA.

When the strategic reasons for fighting SWAPO are looked at, it will become clear that the conflict is not conventional in nature, but rather a revolutionary struggle which is an integral part of the attack against SA. Consequently, the security interests of SA and of SWA are irrevocably and inseparably tied to each other.

The fact that the largest percentage of the second largest population group in South West Africa, the whites, has many strong ties to SA should not be overlooked either. This group's ancestors came from SA, or they themselves were originally from here. They speak the same language, have the same culture and practice the Christian faith. To withdraw from South West Africa now would mean throwing them to the wolves.

Question 2: Is it right to wage a war merely for strategic reasons and not for the defense of one's own country?

Answer: It is an error to speak about waging war for strategic reasons as if it were different from defending one's own country. One could talk of an external and an internal strategy.

Strategy implies pro-active action; this is an active initiative in that, instead of waiting until certain events take place and reacting to them, one tries to steer events in a desirable direction by timely planning.

At the present time, a revolutionary war is being waged against SA, whereby the enemy is using all the means at his disposal in an integrated manner against the target country. This struggle is ideologically motivated and its ultimate goal is world domination by the Soviet Union.

When the South African government makes decisions about SWA, it must be clearly understood that the ultimate goal of our enemies is the breaking down and ultimate conquest of South Africa, in order to complete the so-called liberation struggle in Africa. All that happens in between are only stepstones on this path. Actions surrounding the question of South West Africa are only interim actions, which contribute to the adjustment -- slowing down or speeding up -- of the time scale.

Thus, the implementation of the SWAPO strategy in South West Africa is prescribed by the Soviet Union, and successful resistance to it in that territory is part of South Africa's struggle for survival. Let us take a quick look at some of the political, economic and security implications of South African withdrawal from SWA at this stage:

- It would entail a loss of credibility for the South African government, not only among the inhabitants of South West Africa, but over the whole African continent and world wide.

- It would only encourage the Soviet Union into a stronger attempt at a wider territorial expansion in Southern Africa in order to reach its central goal -- SA.

- It would substantially reduce the time scale for large scale hostile actions against SA. The United Nations, OAU and other international organisations would now be able to channel material and moral aid to so-called liberation movements in Southern Africa to such organizations as the ANC and the PAC. Thus, the terrorist struggle within the country would be sharpened.

- To give up SWA would mean a moral victory for the enemies of SA. Foreign pressure to make substantial concessions to the domestic black, colored and Asian population groups would increase.

- If South West Africa were to be left to its fate, this would give SWAPO a substantially freer hand to wage its terror campaign against the inhabitants of that area. It is not excluded at all that SWAPO, with direct support from Cuba and aid from Russia and the Eastern bloc countries, would take over the government of SWA. There would be no question at all of any kind of free elections. SWAPO has let it be known repeatedly that it is only interested in a violent solution to the SWA problem. Thus, SA would also be faced with a communist presence on its Western border -- very probably through Cuban proxy powers. It may be expected that the ANC and the PAC would immediately receive base facilities in this territory.

- Other military implications for SA resulting from the loss of SWA would be: the enemy would be closer to the heart-land of the Republic; Walvis Bay might have to be given up and the establishment of a Russian fleet base there would not be excluded; without Walvis Bay, the extent of South African maritime and air control along the West coast would be reduced.

- The revolutionary struggle is primarily a struggle waged for the mind of man. If South West Africa were to be abandoned, this would have a severe impact on the morale of the peoples of SA. This would contribute to a high degree to the intensification of the revolutionary climate and would fill the conservative elements among all the population groups with a spirit of defeatism. It would further the perception that weapons are the most effective means to further one's aspirations.

- Overall, withdrawal from South West Africa would contribute substantially to the disintegration of South Africa's ability to withstand a full scale attack. South Africa would be forced to proceed with an internal strategy to wage the struggle on its own territory.

Strategy is always aimed at a long term target while tactics are concerned with short term goals. In the case of South West Africa, a withdrawal from that area would entail certain short term advantages for SA -- which are of a tactical nature --, which would not compensate at all, however, for the long term strategic disadvantages of such an action and for the consequences which such an action would have in the future. Thus, what is necessary now is to take bitter medicine to become healthy!

Question 3: Isn't it detrimental to the country to wage a long, drawn out war which does nothing but waste resources and depress the morale of the people?

Answer: As was indicated in the response to the previous question, SA is the target of a total attack which will be pursued mercilessly until the enemy achieves his goal or until he is forced to give up his goals.

The struggle being waged against the total onslaught is not the result of our own choice, but is forced upon South Africa by the Soviet Union, with the help of its supporters, which uses communist ideology and African nationalism as a cloak for its imeprialist power expansion. The aim of the onslaught is the overthrow of the current political system and its replacement by a dependent communist oriented black government.

The question implies that SA is in a position to achieve a settlement in South West Africa, but that it is slow in doing so and is thus exhausting itself in this protracted struggle.

What is true, is that the struggle waged by SWAPO in South West Africa against the security forces gives effect to the strategy of revolutionary warfare as it has repeatedly manifested itself in various parts of the world. Thus, this low intensity war, which is supposed to exhaust the strength of SA, requires a special understanding by the population of what is at stake.

As is to be expected, sustained enemy propaganda plays an important role in this struggle. The people must start questioning the decisions made by their leaders, especially in the political and military areas. They must be made to lose their motivation to continue the struggle. Their morale must be broken down.

In this respect, military action by South African citizens outside their country's frontiers provides an excellent target for the enemy propaganda machine. The war which SA wages in South West Africa would then ostensibly only be to the advantage of the people of that area; the Cubans are in Angola only because of SA's action across the border against the SWAPO forces; that SWAPO (which receives 80 percent of its support from the Ovambos) is the only real and legal representative of SWA and that the presence of the security forces there is illegal. In this way, opposition to conscription is being fomented and doubt is being sown in the minds of the citizens of SA about whether the sacrifices they are being asked to make are worth anything.

In this latter context, the notion has been developed that the struggle would come to an end and peace would return to South West Africa if the South African security forces were to evacuate SWA.

The above mentioned question, as it is formulated, which expresses the anxiety of a number of readers of DIE TRANSVALER, suggests that enemy propaganda is already in the process of achieving substantial success.

Question 4: Because of a feeling among the public that the government is not being above board with them -- as with the attack on Angola -- shouldn't the government clearly and frankly outline its positions and thoughts with regard to South West Africa?

Answer: The government's position on South West Africa has been continuously made clear in repeated statements in parliament and in the media. Concisely summarized, it is that we must actively pursue a peaceful settlement which would enjoy international recognition. With this goal in mind, the government has been negotiating since April 1977 about such a settlement with the five Western powers and with the United Nations. In these negotiations, South Africa has always taken the position that the people of South West Africa/Namibia must decide themselves about their future. This expression of their will must occur freely and without coercion.

It has generally also been made clear in various public statements by His Honor the prime minister, that if South Africa were to be faced with a choice between a settlement which would produce chaos and disorder on the one hand, and punitive action against South Africa because we do not want to implement such a settlement, then we would rather opt for punitive action against us. The government does not intend to

participate in a plan, which would allow Moscow to rule over Windhoek, for the sake of shortlived international popularity. South Africa is not willing, for the sake of shortlived international favor, to surrender the people of South West Africa. The government has irrevocably reached the conclusion that it cannot allow a terrorist government to be established in South West Africa by means of terror and intimidation.

The consequences of such a state of affairs would be disastrous for all of Southern Africa. Therefore, if economic sanctions are the only alternative, then the South African government will resign itself to them and we would rather fight sanction measures as well as other measures than accept responsibility for the installation of a group of terrorists in an area such as South West Africa when we had promised the people of that area that they would be able to determine their future freely and without intimidation. Hence, unless the United Nations radically changes its positions and actions and unless certain fundamental rights can be guaranteed, there can hardly be any question of a fair and open election and of a democratic process in accordance with the settlement plan as it stands today.

Question 5: Why does the government drag its feet so much with regard to the negotiations on South West Africa? Why can't it solve the problem quickly?

Answer: Since World War I, South Africa has accepted responsibility for the administration of that area and has committed itself to further the moral and material prosperity of the inhabitants in an optimum way. Over the years, South Africa has met this responsibility with great sacrifice, and in the process it has become acquainted with the aspirations of the people of South West Africa/Namibia. Since World War II, a dispute has arisen concerning the status of this area and concerning the United Nations claim of supervisory authority over the administration of SWA. Over the years, this dispute has deteriorated into a political campaign against South Africa within the United Nations, until the point was reached in 1977 when a confrontation with the United Nations was at hand.

When the five Western powers approached South Africa in April 1977 with a proposal aimed at bringing about an internationally recognized settlement in South West Africa, the government immediately extended its full cooperation. These negotiations have generally received attention at the highest level and, to the extent that this was practically possible, the leaders of the anti-SWAPO party in SWA were continuously consulted. In March 1978, the negotiations led to a set of proposals from the Western powers for a settlement, to which South Africa agreed on 25 April 1978. Due to delays and demands by SWAPO which differed from the settlement plan, final decisions about the implementation of the settlement proposals were continuously postponed.

In January 1979, following consultations with the United Nations, the government declared itself willing to set a date on which implementation of the settlement plan would take effect, namely 26 February 1979. However, through political pressure on the United Nations, farreaching differences have been unilaterally introduced in the original settlement plan.

The South African government position still remains that the original settlement plan categorically provides for the limitation of SWAPO forces to their bases -- wherever these bases may be -- and for the monitoring of SWAPO forces within these bases.

South Africa has objected most strongly against these differences. This resulted in several months going by before a potential substitute proposal, namely that of a demilitarized zone [DMZ], was presented by the five Western powers and the United Nations. Even though SA was very much opposed to any digression from the original settlement proposals, the government has agreed to consider the DMZ in principle, in order to try to determine whether this could be a substitute for the monitoring of SWAPO bases without endangering the security of the area. These negotiations have been going on for quite some time already and a consensus has not yet been reached. The latest complication comes down to the fact that the South African government proceeded from certain assumptions with regard to the translation of the DMZ plan, and that these assumptions have not been fully met. There are also other aspects of the original plan which have not been finalized, such as the composition of UNTAG [United Nations Transition Assistance Group]. An important point to be kept in mind is that, even if progress were to be made with regard to the latter issue, the question of distrust in the impartiality of the United Nations remains a primary stumbling block. It is as if the anti-SWAPO parties of South West Africa have become tired and fed up with the pro-SWAPO role of the United Nations. Consequently, it is of decisive importance that the United Nations demonstrate its impartiality in a visible manner and that the United Nations arouse enough confidence within the parties that all participants in the process which is to lead to independence will be treated as equals.

Thus, charges of deliberate delay on the part of South Africa should be rejected as completely unfounded. Negotiations about the future of South West Africa/Namibia have always received the highest priority, and the government has never spared any pains or costs to bring about -- in consultation with the people of the area -- a settlement which would protect the peace and progress of that area. However, what the government was not willing to do was to endanger the political and economic stability of SWA and of Southern Africa for the sake of an early settlement.

Question 6: What is the most important element of the Geneva conference and what does the future look like?

Answer: The South African government agreed to this conference because it would provide the democratic parties of SWA the opportunity to discuss the feasibility of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and other practical proposals on an equal footing and on the same basis as SWAPO. The South African government has consistently held to the position that these parties should be the discussion partners of the United Nations and SWAPO, and when the slightest doubt about this arose, the minister of foreign affairs and information bluntly stated that the parties would act in such a capacity and that the South African officials would merely act as observers and advisers.

When the United Nations was confronted with this firm attitude, and as a result of the fact that the administrator general insisted on publicly introducing his delegation, which consisted of eight domestic parties, the status of the parties was established and recognized. This was a constructive development and an important milestone toward giving the people of SWA themselves a direct voice in their future.

Meanwhile, however, Dr Waldheim has sent his report on the activities in Geneva to the Security Council. In it, he gives virtually no rights to the democratic parties. By suppressing their views and only mentioning SWAPO, the partiality in favor of SWAPO appears for the umpteenth time. It is incomprehensible that the writer of the report did not keep the extremely sensitive question of impartiality and equal treatment of the parties in mind.

This favoring of SWAPO and the manner in which the contributions made by the parties of South West Africa were simply ignored in Geneva, will make the search for an internationally acceptable solution within the framework of the United Nations even more difficult.

When the parties were given the opportunity to state their case, and they challenged the United Nations to end its blatant favoring of SWAPO and challenged SWAPO to defend and clarify its record of terror, disruption and chaos, the parties acquitted themselves effectively of their task.

The activities in Geneva were given substantial international coverage and rather favorable reports and comments appeared especially in certain British and American newspapers. In that manner the parties widely proclaimed their existence. The world has now become aware of their presence and of their role in SWA. They effectively struck a deeply felt blow to the myth of SWAPO as the sole and true representative of the people of SWA.

SWAPO's tactic to remain quiet and not to react to any of the speeches made by the parties, and to treat them with contempt, not only failed but was also counterproductive. With their action, the parties have shown that they are worthy and formidable opponents for SWAPO -- inside as well as outside the conference room. Even though it is hard to determine at this time, there really is a degree of understanding for problems with which these parties have to contend, such as the protection of fundamental rights and of minorities in SWA.

Now that the conference is over and the parties have made their mark, and the United Nations and SWAPO could not wish the parties away and form a conspiracy of silence against them, the question arises about the path forward. True to its policy of many years' standing that the inhabitants of SWA must decide their future for themselves, the South African government will initiate talks with the parties in order to find out how they see the path forward.

They have already started thinking about it. This will certainly not be easy, because the United Nations will undoubtedly not give up its involvement in the matter -- and neither will the OAU and the Soviet Union. What is important, however, is the fact that the reasonable demands of the parties will be heard and that they will be taken into consideration. Otherwise there will be no question of an internationally recognized solution.

8463
CSO: 4408/51

FEAR OF VIOLENCE, NEW CIVIL WAR SPREADS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 3 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Mohamed Maiga]

[Text] Two years ago, Idi Amin Dada fled Kampala before the attack of the Tanzanian Army and hostile Ugandan forces. It was thought that this was the end of a nightmare that had lasted close to 10 years.

Two years later, Uganda seems to be sinking inexorably into a new civil war. The insecurity caused by political conflicts and banditry is greatly exacerbating the famine which is decimating the countryside. The democratic experiment, which seemed to hold out such hope at the time of the legislative elections, seems to be losing ground.

Parliament seems paralyzed both by the general insecurity and by the repressive measures that are taken against enemies of Dr Milton Obote's regime. A heavy silence has been imposed on the opposition press. Worse: The country is running headlong again toward a bloody confrontation between the supporters of Mr Yoweri Museveni, former defense minister turned guerrilla, and those of Mr Paulo Muwanga, the current vice president and defense minister, who is the real strongman of the country.

For 15 minutes on 1 April panic seized the inhabitants of Kampala who fled back to their homes in the darkness. They were fleeing a barrage of fire from automatic weapons that exploded not far from one of the numerous barracks encircling the city, which recently has been subjected to bold attacks by opponents of the regime. For a quarter of an hour, it was believed that supporters of Mr Yoweri Museveni, the former defense minister, were making a commando attack against their old comrades in arms. In reality, what took place was a violent "altercation" between rival groups within the Ugandan Army. The onset of panic illustrates the psychosis of insecurity and civil war which little by little is gaining on the populace.

Between 24-31 March, some 60 civilians were felled by Ugandan security forces operating in the area of the capital city, Kampala. Most of the victims were discovered in the Namave forest which encircles the Ugandan capital. Forty-one bodies, placed in the morgue, were buried on 28 and 29 March even before they could be identified by members of their families. This haste was

due, official sources explain, to the failure of the refrigeration system, opposing forces having cut the electricity off on 24 March following attacks against the Seeta electric generating station some 20 kilometers from Kampala. All of those people were killed by bullets. On 31 March, a dozen bodies were discovered, this time not in the Namave forest but on the approaches to Makerere University. Most of them were young people, including seven girls. According to the inhabitants of the Kampala suburb, other bodies lie in the forest, which served as a charnel-house "in those days," in the time of Idi Amin Dada. They have never been picked up, because they are "located outside the administrative boundaries of the capital," officials at Kampala general hospital explain.

These macabre statistics illustrate the situation prevailing in Uganda, 2 years after the overthrow of the tyrant (Idi Amin) and his flight to Libya, then to Saudi Arabia.

Civil War Raging

Four months after Dr Obote came to power, Uganda is sinking inexorably into anarchy and violence. It all started in late January 1981 when a series of armed attacks shook Kampala and its outskirts. They were aimed principally at the police commissariats and the army barracks. Sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition were hauled off by the assailants in these incidents. These attacks were probably the work of a party with a very limited following but very active in the country: Yoweri Museveni's Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM).

In the legislative elections in December 1980, the UPM obtained only 1 of the 126 seats up for grabs. The January attacks entered into the calculations of the test of strength between Mr Obote and Mr Museveni. The latter not only has the reputation for being "headstrong" but also that of nourishing real national ambitions.

It was, in fact, his discharge from the post of defense minister on 19 November 1979 at the hands of Godfrey Binaisa, head of the last "post-Amin" civilian government, that led to the political crisis and putsch of 12 May 1980 in which Mr Museveni played a decisive role. He got back his defense portfolio, within the "military commission" chaired by Mr Paulo Muwanga, currently the vice president and defense minister.

Commando Activity

But already, Yoweri Museveni was distinguishing himself: of the four Ugandan officials on the military commission, he was the only "anti-Obote" member. Obote, in exile in Dar es Salaam, was preparing to return to Kampala where the military commission was paving the way for his return to power. In that connection, Mr Museveni unceasingly denounced the "electoral fraud" in the balloting last December, despite the clean bill of health it was given by the 40 observers from the Commonwealth.

Shortly after the raids against the army and police, Mr Museveni went into hiding, became a guerrilla, and declared a "people's war" against the government. This war took on new dimensions with the attacks on 24 and 25 March against the electric installations of Seeta and the headquarters of the governmental party, the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), in the heart of the capital. The government, which has not waited for these raids to decapitate the UPM (all its leadership was in prison), hardened its line. President Obote abandoned the caution he had until then observed and unleased a reprisal, indeed a repression. He is especially unfriendly to the Baganda (4 million out of Uganda's 11 million) who have been hostile to him since 1965 when, without consulting them, he ended their traditional kingship over the Kampala region (Buganda).

It is in this "pond" that the ex-minister of defense and fledgling guerrilla is swimming around far and wide, having just created a "people's resistance army," the vanguard of the Political Rights Struggle Movement (MOSPOR), which is supposed to be based in neighboring Kenya.

Mr Museveni's attacks are especially effective because, by virtue of his former responsibilities, he still benefits from significant complicity within the armed forces. With the situation deteriorating, other armed movements surfaced, including the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), also active in Buganda. For his part, Milton Obote, showing his claws and teeth, threatens "those who comfort terrorists" with the harshest punishment.

To a number of observers, the deaths in the last week of March were caused by the governmental counter-offensive. Besides the deaths, there were the arrests: about 40 between 24 and 31 March. On 1 April, the offensive struck down the last opposition newspaper still in circulation, the weekly TOPIC which, during the December legislative elections, had supported Mr Museveni. Its managing editor has reportedly fled.

Everything indicates that in the face of the newly created situation the president's room to maneuver remains constricted. Though he cannot remain passive without running the risk of appearing impotent, repression on the other hand can only damage the democratic image he wants to project, both in order to leave behind him his authoritarianism between 1950 and 1971 and also the memory of Amin Dada.

What is more, his army of 13,000 men seems more concerned with subsisting off [what it can arrogate from] the inhabitants than fighting against guerrilla and bandit activity that is in full swing.

The Tanzanian Army? Diplomatic sources say that President Julius Nyerere is concerned not to jeopardize his image and not to get mired in a Ugandan civil war. In any case, the bulk of the Tanzanian contingent is confined to barracks, the remainder being content to maintain order and to fight against the settling of accounts between factions of the Ugandan Army.

Nevertheless, the duel between Yoweri Museveni and Paulo Muwanga, the regime's strongman, promises dark days for Uganda.

Hell on Earth

"Hell on earth." This is how the official Ugandan newspaper UGANDA TIMES described the situation in the Madi District, in the northwest part of the country, at mid-March. This description could be extended without too much exaggeration to the entire country. Two years after the fall of the tyrant of Kampala, tranquility and security have not yet been restored in Uganda. As was the case during the worst period of the Idi Amin Dada regime, the populace has no choice but to flee the country and pack into the refugee camps in the Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania and other countries, or to endure famine and the blind violence of brigands, the militia, or political groups rebelling against the regime of President Milton Obote.

According to the testimony of missionaries stationed in northeastern Uganda, the people of that region, too, are living in most precarious circumstances. "Famine continues to take its toll, and prospects in the short term are not encouraging (...). The lack of seed and the drought are holding back agriculture and the harvests are inadequate," says the Vatican press agency, in a report datelined from Matanyi. It added: "Brigands scour the Karamoja Region, stealing livestock and whatever falls into their hands, and killing anyone who resists."

These brigands reportedly seized 13,000 to 15,000 weapons during the civil war and "recently they sent a band of more than 10,000 [men] on a single raid." "And in addition there is the threat of cholera." The mission hospital is treating many people who have lost an arm or a leg in confrontations with the brigands, and "there are so many mutilated people here that soon it will look like a war hospital," say the doctors, who add that the hospital is unable to provide relief to all those who are suffering from malnutrition.

The fate of the refugees is no better. Living conditions in the camps are appalling. Worse yet, some countries bordering Uganda have decided to return the refugees systematically. More than a thousand Ugandan refugees in Kenya have reportedly been arrested and forcibly repatriated in this way, the UGANDA TIMES reported last week, stressing that every day hundreds of refugees are conducted back to the border by the Kenya police, some of them after having been tortured or harassed.

9516
CSO: 4400/1037

PALLEY SLAMS CREATION OF WHITE PARTIES

White Parties Criticized

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

Political Editor

ANY political party formed now to protect white interests will be very short-lived, Dr Ahrn Palley, a former MP, said in Salisbury yesterday.

He said whites in Zimbabwe could save themselves by ceasing to be "a political minority". They should think nationally and identifying with the Government.

Addressing a Rotary Club lunch meeting, Dr Palley predicted that there would soon be whites in Parliament belonging to black political parties and representing white interests.

Although he did not name the newly-formed Democratic Party, Dr Palley said: "Any new party created today will be very short-lived for the simple reason that until now there has been the equivalent of a one-party state."

He did not believe that "a new little party with one or two people" would have real power or influence in Zimbabwe's present political situation.

The only justification for a new party, he added, would be to get rid of the Rhodesian Front which he described as "tarnished".

Whites should reorientate themselves to black power, black administration and black government.

Dr Palley predicted that ZANU (PF) would remain the dominant party in black politics in Zimbabwe for a long time and that in the next elections it would gain more seats at the expense of the Patriotic Front and the UANC.

Differences among black political parties were not based on conflicting policy interests but on regionalism and a power struggle and a merger among them could come about very soon.

He urged black parties to launch a drive for white membership and called on whites to respond positively by joining.

The coercionary 20 seats offered whites in the Constitution were not the best means of safeguarding white interests, he said, and the representation was out of proportion to the size of the white population.

DP Reaction

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 4

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE Democratic Party says that there is an urgent need for progressive and uninhibited white representation in Parliament.

Reacting to a statement made on Tuesday by a former Independent MP Dr Ahrn Palley, a spokesman for the DP said that a white party could still play a positive role in the country's politics.

At a Rotary Club lunch meeting, Dr Palley criticised the formation of any new white parties, saying that they would be short-lived and unrepresentative. He urged whites to reorientate themselves and join black political parties.

Mr Alan Thomas, a member of the DP executive, said his party had adapted to the changed situation in the country and now wanted to offer "the hand of reconciliation" back to the Government.

"We are beholden to negotiate with the Government as we have a very real responsibility to assist and work together to make ours a great country," said Mr Thomas.

He said that Dr Palley had unwittingly given support to the DP by saying that whites should think nationally and identify with the Government.

"In our advertisement in the Herald on April 20, we clearly stated that our party would support the Government on national issues and would not be characterised by intransigence and apathy," he said.

Whites had to be prepared to negotiate and adapt as this was the only way harmony and reconciliation could be achieved between the races.

"After all, it is our futures and the futures of our families that we are talking about," he said.

CSO: 4420/947

VISITING YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT: 'YOUR VICTORY IS A LESSON'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE victory of the people of Zimbabwe against colonialism has created favourable conditions for the liberation of Namibia, the Yugoslav President, Mr Cvijetin Mijatovic, said last night.

The success of the liberation struggle had encouraged all fighters for freedom to finally liquidate all forms of colonialism, racism, apartheid and other forms of domination in Africa, he told a state dinner in Salisbury.

Political Editor

"It has demonstrated that illusory are attempts to prolong or perpetuate the system condemned by the United Nations and the whole world.

"The victory of Zimbabwe has created even more favourable conditions for the national liberation of Namibia to which the international community must render it's full assistance," declared the visiting President.

Mr Mijatovic also described Zimbabwe's victory as representing a contribution to the realisation of the goals of the policy of non-alignment and the establishment of more just relations and progress in the world.

"We consider that the respect for the right of African and all other countries to freedom, independence and a life in peace and security as a condition of world peace and a higher degree of confidence."

Any attempt from outside to exert influence on African affairs was considered by Yugoslavia as leading to "bloc rivalries" affecting the independence of countries with negative consequences detrimental to relations in the world.

Mr Mijatovic warned South Africa that Yugoslavia regarded as "very dangerous" aggressive actions against neighbouring states aimed at preventing the decolonisation of Namibia "whose people and their sole representative, SWAPO, enjoy our full support".

He pledged support for the frontline states in their efforts to safeguard their independence and to pursue their development in peace and security.

The President also expressed the importance his country attaches to the Organisation of African Unity and its efforts to build more stable relations and closer co-operation in Africa.

He was speaking after more than four hours of official talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, at Milton Building.

Mr Mijatovic called for the implementation of the policy of non-alignment to deal with the "alarming situation" in the world today and the serious problems which exist.

"Only in this manner," he added, "can numerous pressing problems threatening peace, security, co-operation and progress in the world be resolved."

Talking about bilateral relations, Mr Mijatovic referred to "specific proposals" by a ministerial conference in Salisbury recently between the two governments, saying these would be of direct help to Zimbabwe's development.

"Naturally, the co-operation between our countries will continually have an upward trend, and there is no doubt that, as we acquire better mutual knowledge of the possibilities of the two countries, we shall be able to identify many areas in which our co-operation will be beneficial to both countries," he said.

Intensify

Yugoslavia was also ready to intensify contacts with Zimbabwe in the political field too and to co-operate more closely in implementing the policy of non-alignment.

"In a word, the Presidency of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia desires a comprehensive development of friendly relations with Zimbabwe in which we see our mutual and also broader interest."

The visiting leader said Zimbabwe had enjoyed the support of his country from the outset in its "resolute and heroic struggle" against colonialism.

He spoke of the sacrifices borne by Zimbabwe in its fight for liberation and compared these to the experience of Yugoslavia in its own struggle against an occupying force.

Mr Mijatovic acknowledged the prestige and respect enjoyed by his predecessor, President Tito, in Zimbabwe adding that this had been shown in the manner Zimbabwe had paid its last respects to him after his death.

Big Welcome for Yugoslav Head of State

THE current President of the Yugoslav presidency, Mr Cvijetin Mijatovic, arrived in Salisbury yesterday to a colourful reception by thousands of singing, dancing and chanting Zimbabweans.

Leading a seven-man official team, Mr Mijatovic was greeted at the airport by President Banana and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

The Yugoslav national anthem and Ishe Komborera Afrika were played by the Police band and a 21-gun salute boomed in the background as four Air Force of Zimbabwe Hawker Hunters staged a fly-past.

Mr Mijatovic inspected a guard of honour mounted by an integrated battalion of the national army. He was later introduced to the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Earlier, the Presidents and the Prime Minister were garlanded and presented with flower bouquets.

President Mijatovic watched traditional dances before he was driven in a convoy to the Government Guest House.

He held official talks with Mr Mugabe in the afternoon.

Today Mr Mijatovic will lay a wreath at Heroes Acre and then leave for Belgrade after issuing a joint communique with Mr Mugabe.

CSO: 4420/946

LANDER WARNS AGAINST CREATION OF STATE MINERAL SELLING AGENCY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE new president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, has urged the Government to weigh up carefully its plans for a State mineral selling agency. He has also strongly denied that the major groups have been under - invoicing sales.

"None of the major groups have even contemplated it", he said. At the annual meeting of the chamber in Bulawayo last week the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said some firms had been caught "red-handed" in illegal selling and under-invoicing.

This is one of the reasons for setting up a state marketing agency.

Mr Lander said marketing was a very skilled operation, much more so than for agricultural products and "it cannot be handled as efficiently by a statutory body."

"We can understand the importance of the value of minerals to the Government. These take up more than half our exports. We can also understand their concern at getting the best possible prices, but this is a very complex business.

"The world is concerned about what the Government wants to do and the wrong action could discourage further private investment in mining here.

"But we are anxious to co-operate fully with the Government and I look forward to having discussions with the Minister."

Business Reporter

Mr Lander took office last week for a two-year term and sees communication as the biggest task ahead.

"Everyone in the industry must roll up their sleeves and talk not only to each other but also to the Government. In particular I single out mine managers. They must communicate with workers all the way down the line," he said.

Mr Lander is pessimistic on the value of mineral output this year, saying he would be very surprised if it is another record.

HIGHLIGHTED

He attributes this to depressed mineral prices and the fall in productivity. This was highlighted at the annual meeting last week by outgoing president Mr Alan Marsh.

However, this too is part of the problem of communication. "We have got to show the workers it is in their interests to increase output."

Workers committees have got over most of their teething problems and Mr Lander says: "We have found them to be useful. It is terribly important that people express what is on their minds. The committees are another channel of communication and they are welcomed by the industry."

Relations with the Government are good but at the same time the new president says the technicalities of mining, as well as differences in types and grades of ore are not fully appreciated by the authorities. "This includes the consequences these have on profitability."

Training has become an important part of the industry's work, but Mr Lander says the gap is widening between the number of skilled people needed and those becoming qualified. "This is probably because there is not enough training and the length of time it takes to become properly qualified," he said.

"There is a need for training to be stepped up."

The biggest problem for the industry is undoubtedly rising costs. "We cannot go on absorbing costs forever and people must be made to realise how serious the problem is. Already chrome output has been affected," said Mr Lander.

CSO: 4420/946

TOP ECONOMICS TEAM TO ATTEND CUBA CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, accompanied by two economists, leaves Salisbury today to attend the second congress of the Association of Third World Economists in Havana next week.

The economists are the deputy governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, Mr Kumbo Moyana and Mr Muderer Kadhani, from the Treasury.

The Minister will be presenting a paper dealing with the issues of development in Third World countries.

"There is an economic crisis in the Third World countries which is also linked to the crisis in the entire world," he said. "What the conference will be doing, therefore, is to examine the problems of development and to try to arrive at some solutions to these problems.

Herald Reporter

"I personally consider the conference to be a crucial one, not only to the Third World countries but to the whole world. In the developing countries there is already an increasing rise in the cost of fuel or oil, an increasing adverse balance of trade, unfavourable terms of trade and increasing debts.

"Unless quick solutions and urgent answers are found to these problems, we are heading for a real catastrophe," Mr Malianga said.

The Deputy Minister said although the developing countries had been receiving financial and foreign assistance — which was now declining — that alone might not be adequate for their present predicament.

He suggested an immediate structural and institutional change in the world order to arrest the widening gap between developed and developing countries.

Mr Malianga said his delegation would be in Cuba for about 10 days. "I am hoping very much that the conference will come up with some solutions — solutions that will match our economy here."

CSO: 4420/946

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF OAU DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 10

[Editorial: "A Dynamic OAU"]

[Text] **SOME of its detractors may call it a joke, but the OAU has come a long way since it was formed in 1963 in Addis Ababa. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Mangwende says, its successes far outweigh its failures.**

Its Liberation Committee, based in Dar es Salaam, has scored impressive triumphs against colonialism; its mediation and arbitration commission, while less successful, has also chalked up some victories.

However, it is true that the organisation must continue to be dynamic, capable of changing its charter to conform with present-day realities.

For instance, the question of human rights is crucial to the OAU's very existence. In the past, membership of the organisation did not oblige the leader of a country to respect the human rights of his people.

Hence we had the 1975 summit being held in Kampala while Idi Amin was murdering thousands of innocent Ugandans. Bokassa, the butcher of Bangui, remained respectable even after he had killed those innocent school-children who wouldn't buy his uniforms.

The Charter of the OAU speaks loftily of aiming to "achieve a better life for the people of Africa". In another section, the charter calls for "non-interference in the internal affairs of States".

It is right that human rights be accorded their proper place in the Charter, for there is no way the OAU will achieve a better life for all Africans if it is unconcerned about their human rights.

The Nairobi summit next June ought to formalise this amendment.

CSO: 4420/946

OAU MUST ADAPT TO CHANGES--MANGWENDE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 11

[Text]

THERE is room for improvements and reforms within the Organisation of African Unity charter to accommodate the changed socio-political circumstances of Africa today, says the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende.

Herald Reporter

He said the OAU seemed to be moving in the right direction with the establishment early this year of a human rights charter to act as a guideline to all member states on the question of human rights.

Dr Mangwende, speaking in an interview on Tuesday before he left for Luanda for the front-line heads of state summit yesterday, said the achievements of the OAU far outweighed what its critics saw as its shortcomings.

He referred specifically to the role played by the 50-member pan-African organisation in the liberation of former Portuguese colonies in Africa and that of Zimbabwe.

The Minister said he wanted to correct the notion that the OAU was "a talking club" for African leaders as this was a misunderstanding of the body's purpose — resolutions were aimed at legitimising the liberation struggle and winning support from the international community.

It was also wrong to regard the OAU as a "state or supernatural organisation" because its role was to represent the interests of member states as a whole.

However, said Dr Mangwende, there was still room for reforms in the OAU charter to keep up with the changing times — such as barring black states from the body's membership if they violated human rights.

Turning to Zimbabwe's foreign policy, he said this could not be divorced from the country's domestic policies. If anything, he added, foreign policy was merely an expression of a country's interests as they affect it abroad.

He said he wanted to "thank very sincerely" all Zimbabweans for the manner they have responded to calls to welcome visiting heads of state — sometimes at very short notice — adding this was a sign of political maturity.

CSO: 4420/946

TRADE HIT BY CONTAINER DEPOT DELAY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] *Business Reporter*

CONTAINERISED imports and exports are being hampered by the lack of adequate handling facilities, and plans to establish a container terminal at Salisbury's Lochinvar sidings have virtually ground to a halt.

Shipping industry sources said yesterday that 240 containers are sitting on wagons at the new Dabuka handling terminal near Gwelo because there are no flatbed trucks, or PNNs as they are known in the trade, available to transport them to Salisbury or Bulawayo.

About 140 are filled with imports. The remainder are either empties awaiting return to Europe or South Africa, or contain vital foreign exchange-earning exports.

It is also understood that plans by one shipping company to bring in a 35-tonne forklift truck to load and unload containers in Salisbury have been frustrated by the National Railways of Zimbabwe's procrastination.

The forklift, known to be the only one of its type available, is at present sitting on the quayside at the American port of New Orleans. It will stay there until NZR backs the company's application for foreign exchange to buy the machine.

While shipping companies and freight agents accept that the internal container transport problem is probably temporary, their long-term concern is over the delay in establishing a fully-fledged container terminal in Salisbury.

Plans for a depot have been on the drawing board for some time, but NZR has yet to decide whether or not to go ahead with the scheme.

"The question of opening a railway container terminal at Lochinvar has not gone beyond the initial planning stage. It would be premature to comment on the questions raised including the use of an area in the goods depot in Salisbury as a temporary container terminal," an NRZ spokesman said this week.

The Lochinvar scheme, according to an NRZ internal report, would cost an estimated $3 million. However, this is thought to be an underestimate of the shipping companies. Sources suggest that the true cost could be around double that figure.

NRZ has been advised that it would be cheaper to convert part of the goods depot at Makabusi into a terminal, the basic infrastructure being already established there.

Although this suggestion found support in certain quarters, it was rejected by Salisbury City Council.

In view of the Government's stated policy of closer transport and trade ties with Mozambique, and the need now to use the ports of Beira and Maputo because of congestion at Durban, the shipping industry is waiting with fingers crossed for NRZ to press ahead with a container terminal in Salisbury.

CSO: 4420/946

MINISTER TELLS BLACKS TO CEASE STRIVING FOR WHITE-COLLAR JOBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Black Zimbabweans should cease striving for white-collar jobs, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka said in Salisbury yesterday.

Opening the first conference of the Zimbabwe Teachers Association, he urged teachers to dedicate themselves to improving the quality of education and increasing enrolments.

"We as a Government aim to bring about the highest standard of education for all our children. However, it must be geared towards the development of Zimbabwe.

"It must be education that will contribute substantially to the great economic strides that we hope to make in the near future. This implies a real change in the direction of education," the Minister said.

In the past too many youngsters had looked overseas for direction and those educated had sought white-collar jobs as teachers or clerks, "leaving the more important areas of agriculture and industry to our less educated brothers and sisters."

"By qualitative change I mean that our people must now be educated to take control of the means of production. This means that education must not only be a high academic level but it must also be closely related to the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of Zimbabwe."

Such changes would involve "revolutionary curricula" development with more emphasis on practical and technical skills. Students should take an active part in decision making to learn citizenship and administration.

On culture, the Minister said: "By culture we mean the best thoughts and the best ways of life that our people have developed up to now. Culture embraces all aspects of life...and must encompass the changing situation before us.

"It must include all the experiences which have made us what we are today... (such as) the liberation struggle, the most important.

"In your classrooms remember you are not only the transmitters of skills but also the transmitters of cultural values and concepts. May these cultural concepts and values be in line with a liberated Zimbabwe, a Zimbabwe of peace and unity for progress."

Rebuilding

The Minister thanked the teachers for their efforts in rebuilding the schools and making the changes wanted by the people.

He said that only a small minority of the people--the whites and the professional classes--enjoyed a reasonably high standard of living.

"The masses of peasants and workers are still living in hardship and sometimes even in dire poverty.

"Before we can think of raising our own standards of living we must think also of raising the standard of living of all our compatriots. This can only be done by further development of our country agriculturally, industrially and educationally."

Zimbabwe was a poor country with an average income of just $300 a year. "This is truly a disgusting state of affairs. None of us would be prepared to work for such a low salary."

The only way to raise salaries was to raise the country's economic level as rapidly as possible which meant sacrifices and hard work.

"Many countries have made the economic break-through I speak of. To mention only a few, Germany, both East and West, made tremendous strides after the total destruction of the Second World War to become two of the world's most advanced nations."

Other countries which had made the leap were Japan, China, Cuba, much of Eastern Europe and even the United States which was once a poor colonised country before fighting for independence.

"I, therefore, ask you to work hard for the advancement of this country. Let us make Zimbabwe an advanced country where all its inhabitants are able to enjoy what is today the privilege of only a few."

Mr Mutumbuka asked the teachers to remember the sacrifices of the freedom fighters who had slept in caves and under trees to win freedom.

"Many of them died to win what we today enjoy--independence. Remember the sacrifices they made. Today it is your turn to make sacrifices. Today the military struggle has given way to the economic and educational struggle."

CSO: 4420/946

LIBRARY

TRAIN MORE BLACKS, SAYS CZI CHIEF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 9

[Text]

Herald Correspondent
BULAWAYO.

THE president of the Confederation of Rhodesian Industries, Mr Reg Rampen, has appealed to members to promote training programmes for Africans within their industries.

"There have been various pronouncements over past months by Ministers and civil servants on the need to promote from within, and the need to provide training facilities for Zimbabweans," he said.

"I would ask members to promote training programmes and, if possible, put forward to Government, visits schemes which would perhaps qualify for assistance from Manpower funds."

Mr Rampen referred to the Bulawayo disturbances in February, and called on all employers to make up pay for the days who were called up in that emergency.

He did not think that an appeal to the Government to provide make-up pay for the days would be necessary.

"I therefore appeal to all employers to ensure that employees do not suffer financially because they responded to Government call-up, and in doing so helped to restore peace and protect property in Bulawayo," Mr Rampen said.

● One sector of the mining industry this week responded to Government calls for more skilled Zimbabweans by running a pre-career guidance week for school-leavers.

Forty pupils from Gweru, Mashaba and Shabani are taking part in the first careers week run by Africa Associated Mines management at Shabani and Mashaba mines in conjunction with Shabani Rotary Club.

The mine's general manager, Mr Danny Worrall, welcoming the seven job-seekers yesterday emphasised there was room in the industry that cutting research.

In addition to the two main production areas — mining and milling — there were all branches of engineering, surveying, geology, training, finance and accounting personnel medical aural and to technical/community relations departments, he said.

CSO: 4420/946

MINISTER URGES EMPLOYERS TO UPGRADE SKILLS

Upgrading Skills

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, yesterday appealed to employers in Zimbabwe to heed the Government's call to upgrade semi-skilled people to skilled status to overcome the manpower shortage.

Opening a trade union seminar in Salisbury, Mr Shava said there was a large reservoir of the so-called semi-skilled workers who were performing the duties of skilled people in industry. If the Government was to alleviate the skilled manpower shortage in the country, it was important to upgrade the semi-skilled to skilled status.

"There has been an increase of semi-skilled people over the years. We would like a system whereby these people are upgraded," Mr Shava said.

The Government, he said, envisaged such a system in the National Vocational Training and Development Programme.

He called for the re-examination of the existing legislation to allow the training of more people through in-service training. The trainees must be Zimbabweans, he said, who would not leave the country after their training.

"There is need for the expansion of the existing training infrastructure to enable more people to be trained. It is therefore imperative to have a joint effort between the Government and the private sector in the expansion of in-service training targets."

Mr Shava said the recruitment of expatriates was no solution to manpower problems. The exercise would drain the nation's limited foreign exchange.

"The determination of the semi-skilled worker to become skilled and the goodwill on the part of the employers to accept these skills is the solution to our manpower requirements in commerce and industry."

Mr Shava said that the past regimes, supported by white trade unions, designed the present legislation which excluded blacks from training.

The legislation was liberalised only during the war due to the white call-up. "Even then the country relied heavily on the importation of skills from abroad."

Giving reasons why only the citizens of Zimbabwe should be trained, Mr Shava said with the advent of majority rule much of the skilled manpower left the country.

"It is because they were either insecure or would not stand black rule and the shortage of skilled manpower we are facing was caused by a combination of short-sightedness and racist industrial legislation."

He said the Government's manpower policy would be to substitute the present law with one designed to protect the worker irrespective of race.

He praised the formation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, saying sound trade union leadership at all levels depended on appropriate training.

"The majority of Zimbabwean workers, having been denied the opportunity to advance themselves in trade union matters in the past, would like to do so through the ZCTU.

"It is through knowledgeable leadership that the workers will play a positive role in production and development of the country and in this way the labour movement will be in step with the policies of the Government.

He said the ZCTU had the unenviable task of championing the workers' rights and, because of this, it should maintain unity and keep Zimbabwe in touch with the international community.

He told the seminar that it had been difficult to establish one centre in the country. "It was difficult to unite all the fragments of workers' leaderships in this country. Each leadership claimed some degree of sole authenticity.

"Now that unity has been achieved, we salute the ZCTU for realising that unity is strength."

Builders Back Appeal

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] **LEADERS in the building industry have come out in support of a plan by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, to upgrade semi-skilled workers.**

The president of the Master Builders' Association, Mr Ken Mills, says there had been no significant lowering of standards since independence and believes that there is room for the promotion of semi-skilled workers.

"There are many semi-skilled workers who could make a valuable contribution to the building industry and there are opportunities for them to succeed," he said.

But there are some specialised skills needed in the industry that cannot be produced overnight and where there is no substitute for experience and qualifications.

The managing director of Roberts Construction, Mr Dave Evans, says there are certain skilled jobs that can be undertaken by people who have been in the trade for a long time, but do not have qualifications.

"The Government is now looking into laying on

courses for unqualified people who may be able to gain further technical experience at colleges without necessarily having to do apprenticeships," he said.

"Form-work, for example, is one area where unskilled and semi-skilled workers can be upgraded, the main qualification being the ability to read drawings."

Figures released by the Central Statistical Office for 1980, reveal that industry has been worst hit by the emigration of economically active people. Mechanical engineering workers, construction workers, mechanics and electricians left the country in alarming numbers last year, leaving a gap where the country can least afford it.

BOOMING

The building industry, which is now booming after having been in the doldrums for many years, is particularly affected by the loss of skilled artisans and people in supervisory capacities.

Coupled with escalating production costs and increased wage levels, construction firms are finding it hard to cope with demand.

"One of the disappointments in the industry is that we have been trying for the last 18 months to formulate a new industrial council agreement for workers, but this has not yet got off the ground," said Mr Mills.

"The present industrial council for workers in the building industry has strict rules regarding the apprenticeship system, wages and conditions. It also restricts semi-skilled workers from being employed in certain sectors of the industry.

"A new industrial council would register all employees, set wages and conditions of service and further the progress of semi-skilled workers, previously hamstrung by lack of qualifications or recognised apprenticeship," he said.

TRAINING

The rigid enforcement of the apprenticeship system was recently slammed by the president of the Engineering Employers' Association, Mr Peter Swart.

At the annual meeting of the association in Salisbury last month, he said that the system only concentrated on producing journeymen and did not cater for individual aptitude and ability. He urged the Government to establish a manpower development board that would control skill and test centres for the training of unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

CSO: 4420/947

MURERWA: ANSWERS TO SKILLS CRISIS NEEDED NOW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text] The Government is being held to ransom by skilled technicians because of a crisis of skilled manpower Zimbabwe is facing, the Secretary for Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Herbert Murerwa, said yesterday.

He told the Administration and Management Workshop here that the situation regarding skilled personnel could get out of hand unless a solution was found immediately.

"It is imperative that we act as a government to resolve the problem," he said.

Dr Murerwa said skilled technicians were now demanding very high salaries, thereby holding the Government to ransom because it could not compete with the private sector in salaries and wages.

In many ways, he added, the manpower crisis was artificial because there were "hundreds" of semi-skilled blacks who could be upgraded to the skilled ranks as a partial solution of the problem.

Dr Murerwa said industry resorted to this method during the war to ease the skilled manpower shortage created by the call-up of white skilled manpower.

Employers used to present to national industrial boards experienced semi-skilled workers to be certified and upgraded, but they were now reluctant to do that, he added.

"This country is facing a crisis in terms of skilled manpower and unless we are able to move immediately and with full speed the problem will get to the point where any remedial action will be less effective as it might have been if we had acted now," he said.

Dr Murerwa said the full mobilisation of the country's human resources was "one of the greatest challenges" facing the country today.

The effective implementation of the reconstruction and resettlement programmes could not succeed without the human resources to undertake them.

"Efforts such as Zimcord will be counter-productive if they will make us dependent on foreign manpower to implement them," said Dr Murerwa.

He called for a comprehensive and all-encompassing human resource development programme to ease the skilled manpower shortage which, he said, existed "across the board."

He said the skilled manpower situation had been deteriorating for years because of the manpower strategies of previous governments.

They only trained a small proportion of the population because of "a distorted perception of the country's needs." Other causes of the crisis were the poor training infrastructure, dependence on foreign recruitment, low salaries in the public service and emigration.

Survey

To determine the scope of the problem, there was now underway a manpower survey throughout the country and the Government was also determining national training priorities to see who should be trained for what.

Short-term measures to deal with the crisis should also be considered suggesting a strategy to achieve self-sufficiency in skills. Dr Murerwa said existing training institutions should be expanded and transformed so that training reaches those who were up to now deprived.

He said overseas training should be reoriented to reflect local priorities and only manpower not available in Zimbabwe should be recruited on the understanding that they would train locals.

Dr Murerwa pinpointed as the main constraints to manpower development the lack of commitment from both the public and private sectors, lack of money, the length of technical training courses and the lack of adequate information and data for decision-making.

CSO: 4420/946

PRIME MINISTER STEPS IN ON NEW UZ STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter

WORKERS at the University of Zimbabwe went on strike for the second time in three days yesterday morning but returned to work in the afternoon after a request from the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Students were relying on makeshift lunches for the second day in a week when Senator Joseph Culverwell, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, brought the message from the Prime Minister.

Senator Culverwell has been talking to workers since he intervened on Monday to release the principal, Professor John Lewis, his deputy, Professor Geoffrey Bond, and the registrar, Mr Robert Blair, who were held hostage for five hours. Yesterday he assured the 500 strikers that their grievances would be discussed.

He was speaking outside the university chapel, where on Monday students and workers demanded the dismissal of a senior catering official at the university before they would release the hostages.

Most of the workers had returned by tea-time yesterday afternoon following Senator Culverwell's second intervention.

Students were still rallying support for the workers' demand to sack the senior catering official.

Mr Stpho Ndhlovu, the SRC publicity officer, said that Professor Lewis had appeared to absolve the catering official before a commission of inquiry had been set up by saying that the call for his dismissal was a "personal vendetta".

He said—"no students understand it"—a lecturer had been fired last year "because of attitudes".

"Now we feel that (the catering officer's) attitude towards students and workers is not acceptable," he said.

The chairman of the workers committee, Mr Hai Mavumbe, said after the meeting with Senator Culverwell that he hoped workers would co-operate with the Prime Minister's request.

He told the Herald that the workers had reacted chiefly against the university's Royal Charter which discriminated on conditions of service between lecturers, administration staff, technicians and other workers.

"Our head of department can sack us at any time. But that is different from a lecturer. A lecturer has to be given six months' notice," he said.

"But please," he added, "we do not want to be like lecturers."

The Senator had given the committee an assurance that the workers' demands would be discussed in Parliament on April 28, Mr Mavumbe said.

CSO: 4420/946

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS ASSURED ABOUT JOBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 4

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Enos Chikowore, yesterday assured all provincial authorities that they have a definite role to play in Zimbabwe's development.

He told a meeting of the Mashonaland West Provincial Authority, at which new officials were elected, the Government expected provincial authorities to carry out reconstruction to its logical conclusion.

After that, the authorities could co-ordinate work between district councils and the Government.

He assured employees in provincial authorities they would have a role to play even if the provincial authorities were dissolved — and that the dissolving of the authorities was not envisaged at present.

Even if the authorities were dissolved, the Ministry would absorb the employees' "expertise".

While praising the provincial authorities for their significant contribution in the past, the Deputy Minister urged them to work with the young and inexperienced rural councils towards the attainment of self-reliance, and towards joint decision making, between the authorities and the councils.

He promised that he would ask his Minister, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, to make a public statement on Government Policy on the future of the provincial authorities if it would help to allay any fears, but stressed that the authorities should not alienate themselves from the masses.

"Provincial authorities will be expected to assume a new approach because their composition has changed."

Speaking about illegal squatters occupying as yet unacquired farms in Mashonaland West, he said the newly elected members should do what they can while awaiting a directive from either his Ministry or from the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

He also appealed to the new members to inform the appropriate ministries as soon as squatters were located, "to enable us to jointly seek a solution".

The new chairman and vice-chairman of the Mashonaland West Provincial Authority, respectively, are Mr Naison Mukucha and Mr Josiah Zuze.

Mr Chikowore asked the outgoing chairman, Mr John Wade Roebuck to help new members carry out their duties, because his officers had been responsible for running the authority without the district councils during the war years and "your advice will prove invaluable to the new members in realising their full responsibilities".

CSO: 4420/946

DETAILS ON AGRICOR MERGER GIVEN

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

Business Reporter

A SCHEME to merge Agricura (Pvt.) Ltd, Premier Milling Company (Pvt.) Ltd and Rumevite (Pvt.) Ltd under the umbrella of a new public company, Agricor Ltd, should be completed by the end of the month when shares are to be offered to the public.

For legal reasons directors of Agricor would not comment upon current and future plans for the new multi-million dollar group, but according to records at the companies' register in Salisbury it appears that control of the company will be vested firmly in Zimbabwean hands.

The public will be allowed to purchase up to 30 percent of the shares.

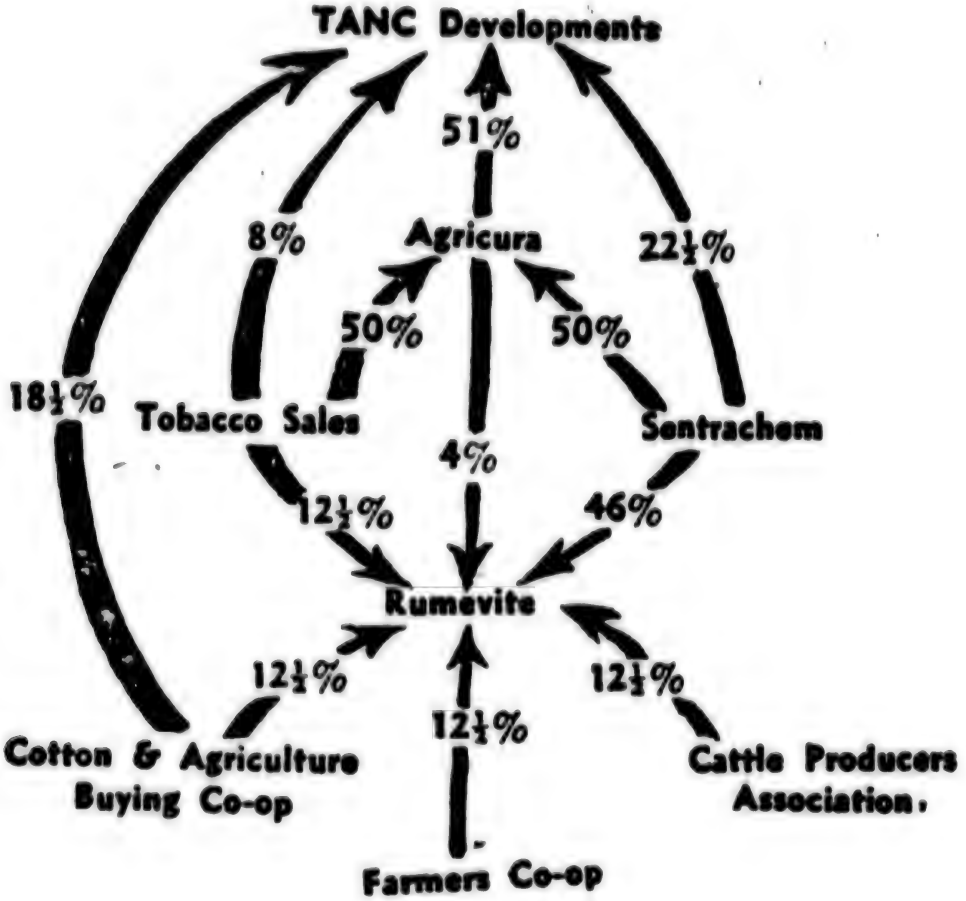
SUBSIDARIES

The companies' register shows that Agricura is 50 percent owned by Tobacco Sales Ltd while Sentrachem Beperk, a South African company, owns the other half. Also included in the merger are subsidiaries TANC Developments and Douglas Road Properties.

Sentrachem also holds 46 percent of Rumevite and Tobacco Sales another 12,5 percent. Agricura has four percent with the balance of the equity held by the Cattle Producers Association, the Cotton and Agriculture Buying Co-operative and the Farmers' Co-op.

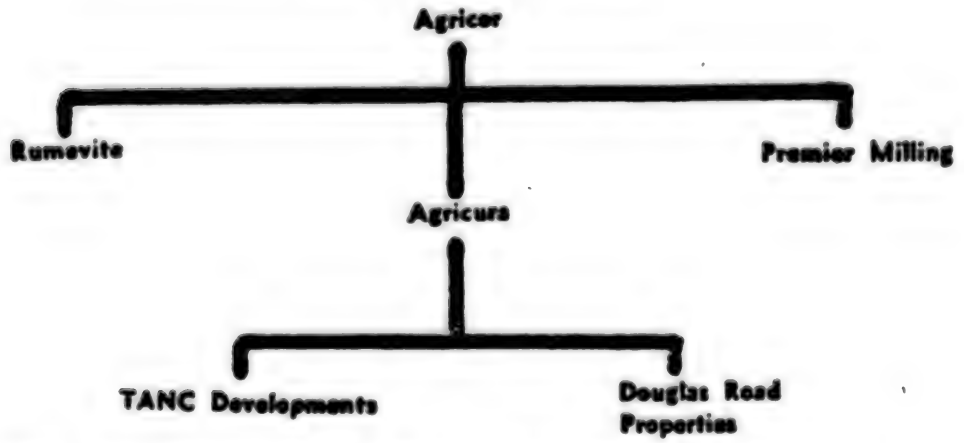
Control of Tobacco Sales is firmly in the hands of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association.

Premier Milling, one of the largest food companies in the country, is owned by members of the Bersin family in Zimbabwe.



Premier Milling Company is controlled by the Bersin family interests.

THE complicated relationship between the companies prior to the formation of Agricor Ltd.



HOW the Agricor Group will look after the merger has been completed.

TOBACCO SALES OPEN TO GOOD PRICES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Flue-cured tobacco sales began yesterday with flourishing prices for the first pickings of the crop--a firm step forward for the industry to consolidate its position on the world market.

Sales opened on a quiet note with the usual sing-song of the auctioneers and the well regulated movement of bales, but with a marked lack of the type of security of former years on the two auction floors.

Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, briefly visited the floors and described the quality and prices as "very encouraging."

"The tobacco on offer for the first day was described as a very good floor," he said. "If that is an indication of the crop this year, it is a high quality crop, and this is encouraging."

Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, was also impressed with the first day of sales.

Mr Palmer said he hoped the buoyant start would be maintained throughout the selling season.

"The growers' memories are not so short that they have forgotten the good start last year which rapidly deteriorated to the extent that the industry nearly collapsed.

"Any indication of a falling off of price this season will undoubtedly provoke a drastic reaction from growers," he said.

Comparing prices with the previous season, the ZTA president said merchants picked up samples on the first few days of sales, so that it took three to four days for a pattern to emerge.

"It would appear that the better qualities are up some 25 percent, and the lower qualities considerably more," he added.

Competition in the buying line was firm and the reaction of the merchants to the styles on offer was favourable.

Sales last year commenced at an average price of 86c/kg compared to yesterday's average of $1.35/kg.

CSO: 4420/946

STABILITY FOR CROP MARKET VITAL, SAY MINISTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] The importance of developing agriculture in rural areas by providing price incentives and access to land has been stressed by Commonwealth ministers of agriculture, food and rural development.

The issue is highlighted in a leading article of this month's Commonwealth CURRENTS magazine which covers the ministers' meeting held in Bangladesh from February 11 to 13.

The talks were attended by the Zimbabwean Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

The article, Food in Focus said: "Ministers noted that agriculture and rural development had been neglected in many countries in comparison with other development and agreed that efforts were needed to redress the balance.

"They emphasized the importance of price incentives and of access to land, as well as of investment in rural areas to enable farmers to make fuller use of available land and water resources."

The meeting called for measures to stabilise supplies and prices of fertiliser, more support by international financial institutions for fertiliser imports and revitalisation of the International Fertiliser Supply Scheme to assist the poorest countries.

They called for special efforts to lower barriers to the export of agricultural products.

"The ministers noted that the food problem had become more acute, with poor harvests in succession reducing world stocks to a dangerously low level, causing cereal prices to rise and aggravating shortages in many of the poorer countries," says the article.

"They agreed that while domestic food production needed to be increased, international action was also necessary to cushion disadvantaged countries from the effects of current imbalances.

"In this context ministers agreed to give maximum support to international initiatives to improve the framework of global food security."

They pledged to:

Support efforts to complete, by mid-1981, negotiations on a new international grains arrangement designed to stabilise prices and supplies.

Ensure that the annual target of 500,000 tonnes of grain for international emergency food reserves was reached.

Increase commitments under the Food Aid Convention to a firm annual level of 10 million tonnes.

Expedite a decision by the International Money Fund to set up a food financing facility to help developing countries facing difficulties over food imports.

CSO: 4420/946

FARMERS SEIZE OUR LIVESTOCK SAY VILLAGERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] **VILLAGERS in the Fort Victoria area have accused some commercial farmers of impounding their cattle and demanding exorbitant fees for their return.**

They say the farmers' action contravenes an agreement reached shortly after independence to allow livestock to be grazed on unused commercial farming land to relieve pressure on the overcrowded former tribal trust lands

People celebrating the first independence anniversary in Charumbira, south of Fort Victoria, at the weekend told a Government representative, Councillor Percy Gono, of Zimuto District Council, that they were upset at having to pay exorbitant charges to recover their cattle.

Councillor Dick Mafuba, of Charumbira District Council, said the council would tackle the issue as a priority.

However, Councillor Gono, a sub-district chairman of ZANU (PF), told people not to pay anything to get their livestock back.

REPORTED

Such cases, he said, should be reported to party officials who would take up the matter with farmers concerned.

"Cattle will be recovered free of charge provided reports of such cases are made," said Councillor Gono.

One of the speakers, Mr Stephen Ponde, a local headmaster, warned people not to drink too much beer, but to concentrate their efforts on farming.

Mr Ponde also urged people to do away with bad practices such as witchcraft.

CSO: 4420/946

MINES WARNING TO RAISE PRODUCTIVITY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] A serious problem of falling productivity has arisen in the mining industry, the retiring president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Alan Marsh, warned yesterday.

Coupled with this was the rise in wages and unless the problem was solved unemployment would result, he told the annual meeting of the chamber in Bulawayo.

Two reasons were causing the situation. There was a serious shortage of skilled people but also "some people are not working as hard or as effectively as they could. There are disturbing reports of indiscipline and laxity at work with workers refusing instructions from front-line supervisors."

Mr Marsh said the old system of management--"I shed no tears at its passing"--had gone, but there was nothing to put in its place. "We need leadership to a common goal--not confrontation.

"Unless we solve the problem high-cost mining will not be viable. Locally manufactured supplies will become increasingly expensive. Inflation will reduce living standards and reduce employment.

"We must produce more and more per head. Then we will be able to produce at lower cost and other industries will be able to export as well as earn and earn foreign exchange.

Restraints

"The Government, perhaps more than anyone, is fully aware of the restraints imposed on all industries by foreign exchange difficulties."

On the rising wages coupled with falling productivity the president said there must be a link, with corresponding rises in both.

"The mining industry is all for improving the lot of the workers, but I am sure that everyone would welcome a sensible discussion of the links between wages and productivity."

Mr Marsh repeated calls for more blacks to be trained, as many had qualifications but not experience. "On their part they will be able to make a positive contribution, and one doesn't have to be a politician to realise the danger of disillusioned unemployed intelligentsia."

Warning of the effects of the world depression, he said this year's value of mineral production might not reach another record. "But there is a possibility of recovery from the recession beginning in the United States soon."

A 20 percent rise in costs in the past year had made the problem of falling prices more worrying.

The seven big mining groups had not forgotten their social responsibilities and spent $26 million last year on housing, most of it high density housing. Another $1 million went on running schools, $5.5 million on new schools and training institutions, $1.8 million on maintaining training facilities and $2 million on medical services.

Mr Marsh was pessimistic about the gold price, saying it would probably not pick up significantly before the year end but gold production in Zimbabwe, currently about 17 tonnes a year, could show a slight increase.

He said the economic policy statement, Growth With Equity "should go a long way to encouraging further expansion" in mining and the industry supported the policy. However, this was assuming that the State marketing agency proved successful and the final details were awaited with interest and concern.

Confidence

Despite several depressing factors affecting the mining industry, Mr Marsh urged a positive and confident mood. "I do believe firmly that a great deal turns on confidence.

"Let us all--employers, employees and Government--show our faith in the future; our ability to work together, our trust in each other. I think trust is mutual and cumulative. Let us as employers trust our Government and our employees. Then I think they will reciprocate and trust us."

[illegible]: 4420/946

YEAR'S VEHICLE THEFTS HIT $2 MILLION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 11

[Text]

Court Reporter

VEHICLES worth $2 million have been stolen in Zimbabwe in the past 12 months, Provincial Magistrate Mr Dee Utting told a convicted car thief in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Utting described the two-year jail sentences he imposed on first offender Never Charlotter Mpindu (21) for each of two counts as deterrents—"not only to the accused but also to those of like-mind".

On pleas of guilty, the magistrate convicted Mpindu of Kambuzuma of stealing two cars, driving without a licence and of contravening the Dangerous Drugs Act.

He fined the accused $40 or 60 days for not having a driver's licence when he was arrested in the second stolen car and $30 or 30 days for 10 grams of dagga found in the car.

Mr Utting said that notwithstanding the fact that Mpindu was a first offender he would impose severe sentences because of the scarcity of and difficulty in obtaining cars in Zimbabwe.

Mpindu agreed to a statement presented to the court which said the first car was found abandoned in the Kambuzuma area on December 23 about three weeks after he stole it from a city-centre hotel car park.

He had changed the registration plates.

He stole the second car in the Avenues area on January 16 and used it with changed number plates until it was recovered on his arrest on April 5 in Kambuzuma.

Earlier that day Mpindu was chased through the city by police after he absconded from a roadblock in the Avondale suburb. He jumped out of the car after slowing down near a townhall and it suffered $2 000 worth of damage when he crashed into a wall.

Mr Joe Rowley appeared for the State.

(SAU) 4420/946

REPORTAGE ON ZITA INAUGURAL CONFERENCE

Inaugural Conference

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 9

[Text]

Herald Reporter

TEACHERS in Zimbabwe must develop self-reliance and be prepared to work long hours to make the nation great, the outgoing president of the Zimbabwe Teachers Association, Mr Jonathan Gapara, said yesterday.

Speaking at the 35th annual Zita conference at Seke Teachers College, Chitungwiza, he urged delegates to take an active part in developing Zimbabwe's educational system and creating a united nation in the midst of cultural diversity.

Teachers should realise they were part of the Government and that the Government was depending on them.

They had to continue devoting themselves to the truth. "If we tell the Government that whatever they are thinking is excellent when we disagree with it, then we are committing suicide.

We must build the greatness of the nation on a foundation of truth. We shall not assist Comrade Mutumbuka (the Minister of Education and Culture) if we do not tell him the truth as we see it or if we pester him with lies and half-truths."

It would soon be impossible to blame the problems of the country on imperialism, racism and colonialism, said Mr Gapara.

Teachers and their association must be seen to be taking a leading role in the rehabilitation of the people and the reconstruction of the country.

Mr Gapara said teachers did not need directives from head office or books to know how to teach self-reliance. They simply had to examine their traditional culture.

In this culture children were taught at a very young age how to build a house, how to herd cattle and goats, how to farm and how to do the many other things necessary to become a part of society.

Because of their background, teachers had to become involved in the field of curriculum development and to do this they had to meet as an association.

Teachers had a vital role in the creation of a united nation and while individual cultures should be respected everyone had to regard himself or herself as a Zimbabwean first and then as a Zimbabwean of Greek origin or a Zimbabwean of Karanga origin or whatever.

CRITICAL

But while culture was important it was also important to be critical in the creation of a new Zimbabwean culture, taking the best of tradition and forsaking the worst, such as the inequality of women, for culture was not static but grew with the people.

The Government was doing a great deal to develop and expand the educational system but there was much the teachers could do to assist, especially in the fields of pre-school education and adult literacy.

Psychologists had said the first five years of a child's life were the most important for intellectual development and teachers should involve themselves in education at this level rather than leave it to well-meaning outsiders who did not know what was needed when a child went to primary school.

Teachers could imagine better than most how dark the world of the illiterate could be and had a duty to change this. If all Zimbabwe's teachers got down to work, illiteracy could be abolished within five years.

Mr Gapara also urged teachers to be prepared to take on more pupils and to work longer hours so that the chronic teacher shortage could be overcome and every child have the opportunity of an education.

Teaching Bodies Combine

Herald Reporter

BOTH of Zimbabwe's teachers associations dissolved yesterday after ratifying the constitution for a new non-racial body to represent the profession.

The two bodies were the National Teachers' Association which represented whites and the Zimbabwe Teachers Association which represented blacks and which gives its name to the new organisation.

Today delegates meet at Mount Pleasant School to appoint a national executive which will recreate nine provincial groupings.

Under the new constitution all Zimbabweans holding a teaching qualification and working as a teacher lecturer or education officer can become full members.

Non-qualified teachers who have had a minimum of five years' experience can also become full members and can join as associate members before they as can college students.

Men Urged Skilled Retirees Help To Train Others

SKILLED Zimbabweans were yesterday urged by the principal of Ranche House College, Mr Ken Mew, to give part of their time to training those less fortunate free of charge.

He was speaking at the last annual meeting of the National Teachers Association.

"The adults of today must meet the immediate and pressing problems of manpower. The aim must therefore be to equip every adult, employed, underemployed and unemployed, to make his maximum contribution to the nation's growth and hence to improve the quality of life for all."

During the past 16 years Ranche House, originally set up to improve race relations, had been making a contribution to vocational training and did not charge those who could not afford it.

It had made use of 130 part-time lecturers who were prepared to give free of charge, some of their time to help others.

"Today this sort of service has an even greater significance. Men and women in good jobs should not exploit our skills crisis by using it as a means of getting a second income.

"Those who have had the benefit of advanced education and training must be ready to make a contribution to the future of Zimbabwe by voluntarily giving part of their time to assist in the many ways required by programmes of development.

"The urge for more practical skills must not blind us to the need for every human being to be versed in 'impractical skills' — those which concern values, the individual in the community, not only as a worker but as a parent, member of the community, a leader."

Mr Mew also warned his audience not to forget in the process that the changes already experienced and those which would come were accompanied by social consequences many adults found difficult to cope with.

Many Whites Must Change

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 9

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text] Many whites have yet to accept positively the spirit of reconciliation and learn more about traditional black society and the new radicalism, the first president of the new Zimbabwe Teachers Association, Mr Onesimus Mukoko, said yesterday.

Mr Mukoko, who led the interim committee that set up the new body, was elected president yesterday morning at the inaugural conference in Salisbury.

He said: "Fortunately the black man knows more than enough about the white man's history but the white has not taken the trouble to understand the background of the man or woman who cooks for him and, more important, the woman in whose care he leaves his toddler."

Praising the representatives of the white-orientated National Teachers Association during the merger talks, Mr Mukoko said if their example was followed then the future of their profession was rosy.

With many black children now attending former white schools it was essential that teachers studied and understood the social, political, cultural, literary and artistic backgrounds of these children and did not relegate them as inferiors.

The colonial past had made many blacks bitter but the Government had launched a policy of reconciliation in a spirit of humanity and pragmatism.

"Zimbabwe has been unique, must be unique and will continue to be unique. Where else in the world has a war ended and the chief aggressors and their lieutenants have been left free?" he asked.

There have been no arrests, no detentions despite the fact that the new rulers had languished in detention camps and in prison and like the rest of us had languished under the mighty hand of oppression in all spheres of life.

"We in Zita have for a long time tried to show the nation that Ndebeles and Shonas can sit down together, eat and dance together and discuss matters of national interest and yet have different political affiliations.

Patriotic

"When it came to governing our mini-Zimbabwe the intrinsic appeal to tribal pride subsided."

While a teacher did not have to belong to one of the two main parties he or she had to be patriotic with one goal: to produce an intelligent patriot.

"Give him an overdose of intelligence if you can, teach him to be indifferent if the occasion demands, and sprinkle a little pacifism.

Black Zimbabwean youth no longer envied the European nor feared his aggressiveness and this radical change had to be understood by all. A new pride in traditional culture was growing, said Mr Mukoko.

Appealing to teachers to come together and grapple with national and professional problems, Mr Mukoko said they had to earn and not demand respect and had to keep their professional integrity like the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, a former teacher, had done.

Birth of Zita Astonishes the World--Adongo

The coming together of Zimbabwe's racially divided teachers association in so short a time has astonished the world and provides a worthy example to other countries, such as Britain, which still has a divided profession.

Congratulating this country's teachers for their move, the vice-president of the World Confederation of Teaching Professions, Mr Ambrose Adongo, said a single group had far more influence than a lot of little parochial interests.

The WCOTP, which represented more than 5 million teachers in 85 countries, had always had contacts with Zimbabwe but now wanted to develop these and would include Zimbabwe in its training schemes and regional work.

The Secretary for Education and Culture, Dr Nicholas Makura, said the Government was relying on teachers to fulfil the desired national objectives.

These were: The provision of equal educational opportunity and cost effective and efficient educational programmes; the exposure of the nation's youth to the same educational experiences; and the inculcation of esprit de corps in the children.

After congratulating teachers for the way they had merged their organisations, he warned the leaders of the country's largest professional body that there would be many pressure groups clamouring for attention and support.

It was difficult to look at problems or circumstances and to examine the pluses and minuses with a calm, clear mind, making a firm decision in the best interests of all. But these qualities were vital and had to be taught to the young.

If the nation was to survive, these qualities were also needed by educationalists for their role in shaping the minds of the young and this could not be over-emphasised.

CSO: 4420/947

KANGAI: BEGGARS TO BE ARRESTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter

BEGGARS found on Zimbabwe's streets will be arrested. Anyone seeing them should tell a social services officer because all destitute people can be cared for by the Government under the Public Assistance Act, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Mr Kangai said that in many cases disabled people were being exploited by their families who sent them out into the streets to beg.

Once a beggar had been arrested, officials of the Department of Social Services would look into his circumstances and investigate his family.

The Minister said there were several reasons for the policy. Not only was begging against the law but people took advantage of the public.

Recently, a man appeared in court charged with begging and was fined $20. He took off his hat and paid the fine there and then. A fortnight later he was once again arrested and this time was fined $100.

Again he took off his hat and paid the fine on the spot. Not only was he begging, he was also receiving assistance from the Government.

Mr Kangai said there was no excuse for begging because his Ministry could help any destitute person and was creating training schemes for the disabled so that they could eventually support themselves.

The Minister was answering questions during a panel discussion at the inaugural meeting of the Zimbabwe Teachers Association in Salisbury.

He told another questioner that there has been problems in the food distribution exercise and some party officials had been arrested.

"But you must remember that we came to power in April and people were already starting to starve in some parts of the country. We had to act quickly and I am proud to say that no one is starving now."

At the height of the refugee feeding scheme 7 000 tonnes of food were being distributed each month through 150 points to about 800 000 people at a cost of $8 million a month.

Four groups were eligible for this assistance — returnees, residents of protected villages, those who fled to the towns and those who lived in an area affected by drought — a total of 1,4 million.

Village committees and party branches had been asked to list those families needing support and the first shipments had simply catered for these.

But others in the area said they too had fought in the war or supported the guerillas and they should have food as well. Officials in some areas had been threatened and the police had to be called in.

Party officials in some areas tried to use the food for party purposes and in Binga there had been arrests after those from the minority party were refused aid. In Mahoni, branch officials stole some food and the police were called in.

"We made it clear that the aid was not from this party or that party but from the Government. We managed to solve many of the problems but if, as I too would have liked, we investigated every person needing assistance I would have had to employ a tenth of the people of Zimbabwe."

Thanks to the bumper harvest the programme would finish at the end of this month. "The repatriation of our people has been a happy and monumental story."

Mr Kangai said there were about 5 000 war disabled people in Zimbabwe, the average disabled ex-combatant being about 23, male, with little or no previous work experience and with limited formal education, not more than Grade 7.

The existing rehabilitation resources were totally inadequate and so the Department of Social Service had initiated the National Rehabilitation centre at Ruwa with satellite centres in Umtali and Beatrice.

Kuwa could handle 220 moderately and severely disabled, Beatrice 70 slightly disabled and the Embakasi centre which is still being built, could take 40 severely disabled who did not need hospitalisation, but required institutional care for a long time.

Mr Kangai said commerce and industry had taken a keen interest in the scheme both by providing funds and by employing the trained. It was hoped that about 300 war disabled could be trained each year and eventually the centres would serve the civilian disabled, estimated at 60 000.

A collection by the delegates to the conference raised more than $190 which will go to the committee for the International Year of the Disabled.

Asked when whites would be posted to rural schools the Minister said he hoped it would be soon and there were already volunteers but these people first wanted to be assured of their personal safety.

CSO: 4420/946

FORGET PARTY TIES MUGABE TELLS ARMY OFFICERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday told a group of former guerrillas of the need to transform themselves from party-army officers to National Army officers.

"It is important that you undergo a mental and emotional transformation from a party officer to a national army officer if you are to become a true national soldier," Mr Mugabe who is also Minister of Defence told the group of 27 former ZIPRA and ZANLA guerrillas who had been undergoing a six-week senior officers' re-orientation course in the Beit Hall at KG VI barracks.

"Whichever route you followed into the national army, whether it was via ZANLA or ZIPRA or former Rhodesiam Army, you have, all of you [words indistinct] now come to the same destination--the Zimbabwe National Army which demands that you completely disregard your party political garb and instead wear the national uniform," the Prime Minister said.

Warning that his Government would not put up with an army with divided loyalties, Mr Mugabe said he hoped the new officers would not become "a tripartite senior officer establishment, just as I hope the current integration exercise is not leading to a tripartite army."

"Build on your present promotion level and aspire to higher levels through study and hard work. We hope you will not dash the hopes we have that you will continue to develop and improve as you conform to the established norms [words indistinct]

There was laughter when one of the officer graduates said he was worried about promotion when officers who were "lieutenant-colonels before breakfast, full colonels after breakfast, appeared as brigadiers at lunch and then at supper-time as higher officers."

Mr Mugabe said he was not aware of any "breakfast-and-lunch appointments" but if there were, "they will end right there--at breakfast."

He confirmed earlier reports that the team of British advisers helping in the formation of the national army would be increased to between 150 and 160.

The Prime Minister later left the meeting, which was attended by senior army officers of the Zimbabwean and British armies and members of the Joint High Command, to have lunch with the new officers at the KG VI Officers' Mess.

The officer who was in charge of the course, Lieut.-Colonel Nick Jackson, said the men would be deployed to various units throughout the country and that their ranks would be gazetted later.

CSO: 4420/946

ARMY AIMS FOR 36 BATTALIONS BY SEPTEMBER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Army aims for a total of 36 battalions--1,050 men each--of soldiers integrated from the former Rhodesian security forces and the guerrilla movements by about September this year.

About 8,500 former guerrillas in the since-closed assembly points around the country were demobilised last year, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, said in an interview published yesterday.

But, indicating that the demobilisation had not been successful, he said: "Unfortunately that scheme had no programme into which those to be demobilised went, so we stopped this demobilisation scheme."

The interview, in verbatim question and answer form, was published in yesterday's edition of MOTO, the Roman Catholic-backed weekly newspaper produced in Gwelo, reports ZIANA.

Demob Scheme Halted

Mr Mnangagwa said the army had now embarked on a scheme where anyone wanting to leave the former guerrilla forces for civilian life would be "programmed in such a way that they don't go on to the streets.

"Those who have no skills will have to get skills and get jobs. Those who have skills will be helped to find employment. There is a programme for each one."

This was said by Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, who is also Head of State Security and Chairman of the Joint Military High Command, in an interview with the Roman Catholic-backed weekly newspaper, MOTO, published yesterday.

The Minister--one of the first guerrillas to take up arms against the Rhodesian Front Government of Mr Ian Smith--said that there were now 15 fully integrated battalions in the national army, and this would rise to 18 by the end of this month, reports ZIANA.

Towards the end of last year, the short-staffed military establishment here, with the help of 120 British instructors, were producing a battalion a fortnight.

"We realised that if we continued at that speed it would take us up to two years to complete the integration of the force[s] had on our hands.

"We therefore set up an expanded scheme where we are now able to produce up to three battalions a month," Mr Mnangagwa said.

By the middle of the year, he hoped there would be 24 integrated battalions, and 36 by about September.

Women

Mr Mnangagwa also said the Government did not consist of chauvinists and that women guerrillas in both guerrilla armies would not be ignored.

"So we have the female's wing in Zimbabwe National Army although the integration of the women's battalions has not begun. But there is a women's wing in the Zimbabwe National Army."

Questioned about problems encountered in setting up the first 15 battalions, Mr Mnangagwa said ZIPRA and ZANLA guerrillas had been trained differently and a common ground had to be found to direct the men and women to a national objective, and away from partisan or party political aims.

Mr Mnangagwa also denied that Operation Seed had come to a standstill. He admitted there had been difficulties as the army did not have agricultural expertise, nor the funds to provide transport and agricultural equipment.

"Those are the problems we have but where manual labor is required it is being done."

On the role of the army the Minister said it should be able to assist in building roads, schools, bridges and working in factories.

"We don't envisage that we should have an army that will continue to wait for a war, to stay in barracks waiting for a war. Our army is productive and it identifies with the public."

CSO: 4420/946

BRIEFS

EX-GUERRILLAS FOR MINES--The Government is embarking on a training programme for the mines involving former guerrillas to alleviate the shortage of skilled personnel. The schemes will be undertaken at colleges and the University of Zimbabwe and will last between one and three years. In an interview, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said the Government would like to train many Africans to take over jobs left open by whites leaving the country. The project would supplement training programmes run by the mining companies. A technical college in Que Que built by Union Carbide will be handed over to the Government for the training courses. Mr Nyagumbo said the Government had accepted an offer by the Indian Government to establish a faculty of mining at the University of Zimbabwe. The move followed a recent visit to Zimbabwe by two Indian professors. Technicians will do a one-year course while those taking degrees in engineering, metallurgy, geology and other subjects related to mining, will study for three years. The college at Que Que will start with an initial yearly intake of 140 while enrolment at the University will be determined when the faculty has been set up. The Minister said mining facilities at the colleges and the university will be improved and expanded. The Chamber of Mines has repeatedly said that the industry will face disruption if the serious shortage of skilled personnel continues. Last year the mines trained about 500 people in different categories. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 1]

COMPANY MOVES TO SALISBURY--Teal Record Company has moved its production base from Bulawayo to Salisbury, with its new Ardbennie factory expected to be fully operational by the middle of June. Since 1974 the company has been producing records at its Bulawayo factory but moved its head office to Salisbury in 1977. A spokesman for Teal said that the cutting equipment and matrix plant had been moved from Bulawayo earlier this year and the record presses would be arriving this week. Bulawayo will still maintain a warehouse and employ a representative to cover Matabeleland, but all production will be carried out in Salisbury. Production will not come to a halt during the move. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 1]

SALISBURY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE--The Salisbury Chamber of Commerce has appointed seven new members to serve on its executive committee. They are: Mr F. Chimpondah, Mr E. Chiweshe, Mr T.D. Makomva, Mr H. Matanda, Mr K.I.D. Mutasa, Mr J.C.B. Njerere and Mr T.M. Shamuyarira. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 5]

CHROME FOR JAPAN--Tokyo--Between 2,000 and 3,000 tonnes of Zimbabwe ferrochrome will be imported by Japan this year, under a preferential tariff arrangement. This means the shipments will be free of the normal eight percent duty. Zimbabwe had been pressing hard in recent months for inclusion in the preferential tariff arrangement which also benefits some imports from Brazil, the Philippines, Yugoslavia and India. The Japanese set a ceiling of just over 20,000 tonnes in fiscal 1981 to be allowed in duty-free, and the quota was filled within a day. About 10,000 tonnes was covered by the arrangement in fiscal 1980. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 3]

LUTHERAN RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME--A world church group is embarking on a $1.7 million reconstruction programme in Matabeleland South. The Lutheran World Federation, working in conjunction with the Government and the Zimbabwe Council of Churches, hopes to complete its scheme, which includes building or rebuilding schools, hospitals and clinics, by the middle of next year. The schools were expected to take in more than 1,000 pupils and the hospitals to provide more than 600 beds, the Zimbabwe director of the federation, the Rev. Wolfgang Lauer, said yesterday. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe runs four hospitals, eight clinics, five secondary schools and three primary schools in Matabeleland. Mr Lauer said: "The main problem we have at the moment is building materials, otherwise these building and rebuilding projects would have taken off long ago." Among other reconstruction projects are the improvement of rural water supplies. A water engineer is already studying ways of improving supplies in the Matabeleland South rural areas. The federation also plans an "education with production" centre along the same pattern as Tjolotjolweni at Camp Haven. "This centre is expected to cater for about 1,000 children who will be trained in vocational subjects such as carpentry and agriculture," Mr Lauer said. Pastor Laurens Moyo, who is in charge of the Lutheran parish in Salisbury, said yesterday the church had changed its approach to the building of facilities for rural people. "We want to make sure that the people are involved. We think that one of the reasons why the church institutions were destroyed during the war was because the locals did not feel part of them," he said. Now the church consulted the locals before going ahead with building or rebuilding, and asked them to help in the projects. The Lutheran Federation, which is based in Geneva, has been involved in a number of repatriation programmes in conjunction with Governments in Africa. It also helped to repatriate refugees from Zimbabwe's neighbouring countries after the war. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2? Apr 81 p 9]

CUBAN ORCHESTRA--In Guantanamera--Cuba's oldest and most famous song--shattered the calm of a Salisbury suburb, slipped into a heavy rhumba and set guests at a party swirling ecstatically. When the Cuban orchestra, Maravillas de Cienfuegos, flew into Salisbury last Thursday the Cuban Ambassador, Mr Teofilo Acosta, promised to hold a special Cuban party. He kept his promise and on Saturday evening those who had not watched the orchestra's performances during the Independence anniversary celebrations enjoyed three hours of fun--Cuban style. The orchestra, on a four-nation cultural tour, came to Zimbabwe after a 10-day stint in Angola. It left on Tuesday night, soon after the party at the Ambassador's residence, to fly to West Germany for a week, before going to Ethiopia. Mr Heinrich Rodrigues Lavado, Third Secretary at the Cuban Embassy,

said that although the country boasted other types of music, the traditional form of music were by far the most popular. "Calypso, rhumba, cha-cha and samba date back to 40 years ago but in my country it is music with a cohesive force. Both the rural and urban people consider it the type of music that reinforces and helps the realisation of our cultural identity," he said. He said the popularity of the traditional Cuban music was most evident at the country's three major festivals--the October festival, the Aldulfo Guzman and the political festival. "But at work and in the fields you will find our people singing our traditional music," Mr Lavadu said. Aldolfo Guzman was a Cuban revolutionary musician. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Apr 81 p 7]

TRADE BODIES MERGER TALKS--Bulawayo--Four leading African businessmen and a four-man delegation of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce met here today to continue merger talks between the Zimbabwe Union of Chambers of Commerce (ZUCCO) and the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Zimbabwe (ACCOZ). Mr David Grimbly will lead the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce delegation, and Mr Z. T. Chigumira that of the Matabeleland division of ZUCCO. "We are going to talk about starting to merge, particularly in Matabeleland," Mr Chigumira said. "If we merge in Matabeleland, that would be the beginning of everything. "The Minister of Trade and Commerce wants all business people to come together, starting at local level. This meeting could be fruitful." Mr Chigumira was chairman of the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce which has merged into ZUCCO. Mr Grimbly said: "It is part of a continuing exercise. Both sides agreed that just a few members of our executive committees should meet each time. Each side is a small pilot committee." Asked what would be decided at the meeting, he said: "We would hope to get the machinery together for a working relationship of the two chambers." The meeting will be held in the board room of the Chamber of Commerce Building. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 9]

'CUBA PLAN' MISREPORTED--A REUTER report which appeared on Monday referring to a new bomb on Zimbabwe said that under a Cuban plan Dr Joshua Nkomo was to be installed at a ceremony in Salisbury in May 1979 as President of Zimbabwe. The authors of the book, The Struggle for Zimbabwe: The Chimurenga War, have asked us to point out that this report was incorrect. The book, in fact, states that the Cuban proposal was that Dr Nkomo with Mr Robert Mugabe as his deputy in charge of defence would be installed in a guerrilla-controlled area near the Mozambican border. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 2]

BANK SIGNS CASH DEAL--The Industrial Development Corporation and Barclays Bank Ltd yesterday morning signed an agreement in Salisbury to help provide foreign exchange to Zimbabwe manufacturers, reports ZIANA. Worth about $3.5 million, the agreement was signed by Barclays senior general manager Mr Colin Mallors and IDC chairman Mr Nick Combitsis. The agreement will also help manufacturing companies in Zimbabwe buy new materials from Britain. Companies qualifying for assistance first have to be approved by the Ministry of Industry and Energy Resources. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 1]

PF RALLIES--The Patriotic Front leader Dr Joshua Nkomo will address an all-party rally at Rutenga on May 3, the party said in a statement last night. The rally is one of a series planned for Gokwe, Zhombe and Mangula between Sunday and May 4.--ZIANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 81 p 1]

SCHOOLS STRIKE--Striking workers at Churchill and Roosevelt schools yesterday called for an end to community schools. "The governors are the people of yesterday and they should have gone yesterday," said the chairman of the workers committee, Mr Charles Katsande, after a meeting with representatives of the board of governors yesterday afternoon. The workers downed tools in reaction to the dismissal of a colleague. "We think we must not go back to work until the dismissed employee is returned to his job," said Mr Katsande. He said the reasons for the dismissal were "trivial." Representatives of the governors refused to talk to the Press at the end of the meeting on a rugby field. They said only that the matter was "under adjudication." As they walked off the field, members of the workers committee said that the board representatives had declared their strike illegal and that the "workers face the consequences of being fired." Mr Katsande said the board of governors had considered his committee as "an advisory committee." "They say that, since they own the school, they can do what they want with it and the workers." A meeting with officials from the Labour Ministry is planned for this morning. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 1]

TRADE MOVE BY AUSTRIA--Austria has set up a trade mission in Salisbury, responsible for promoting trade with Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi. It is headed by Dr Wolfgang Harvalik, the commercial attache. A permanent stand has also been leased at the Trade Fair in Bulawayo. This is the former Cold Storage Commission pavilion and this year 12 companies will be exhibiting, all involved in the production of capital goods. The Salisbury office is at 21 Gordon Avenue. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 5]

AF7 COMMANDER RETIRES--Air Marshal Frank Russell, OLM, Commander of the Air Force since April 1977 is to retire on Monday. He will be succeeded by Air Vice-Marshal Norman Walsh, OLM, BCR, who will be promoted to Air Marshal. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 2]

ENGINEERS BLEW UP PACKAGE--Army engineers blew up a suspect parcel on the corner of Baker Avenue and Angwa Street in Salisbury yesterday, a police spokesman said last night. The package was blown up in a controlled explosion. It had nothing inside it. Several people telephoned queries to THE HERALD last night about "loud bangs" heard in the city at about 5.30 p.m. Alderman R. S. Cowan said after hearing the blast from Town House: "We were very concerned when we heard the explosion. We thought it was a repetition of what happened in the Avenues just a few days ago." Other people telephoned about another explosion heard near Goromonzi earlier yesterday. A police spokesman said: "Army engineers and police were destroying old explosives on the Goromonzi Rifle Range. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 1]

VITAL SKILLS LOST--Vital skills are fast being lost through the constant emigration of economically active people. Last year, Zimbabwe lost 6,445 skilled people and gained only 3,017. Administrative, clerical, teaching and engineering staff are leaving the country while medical and scientific workers are coming in. The Central Statistical Office reports in its monthly digest of migration and tourist statistics, that Zimbabwe had a net loss of 69 engineers in 1980. Accountants and auditors left in large numbers, leaving a deficit of 70, while production supervisors and general foremen left a gap of 53 in industry. More than 1,500 clerical workers left the country, with 480 arriving, while 431 administrative and managerial staff emigrated and 279 came in. Doctors, however, found Zimbabwe a better place to settle in than to leave, resulting in a net gain of 29. This bonus was overshadowed by the loss of 164 nurses and midwives. Although migration has not been below the 1,000 mark since March last year, the net migration figure of 794 in February this year, was the lowest since the beginning of 1980. Emigrants numbered 1,526 in February, while 732 people made Zimbabwe home. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 5]

MUNICIPALITIES MERGER--Que Que--There is no possibility of a merger between the municipalities of Que Que and Redcliff at the end of this month, as reported yesterday, the acting Town Clerk of Que Que, Mr Peter Taylor, said. "A combination authority has been working on this for about four years and involves councillors from Que Que, Redcliff and the Que Que rural councils. "On April 29 this municipality is being asked to say whether or not, in principle, it would agree to a merger at some time in the distant future. "If Redcliff says no or we say no then presumably it won't happen," he said. The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said a merger of the two municipalities was one alternative set out in a master plan for the area being drawn up by the joint authority. He confirmed that there was no question of the two councils being merged at this time "or in the short-term future." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 5]

UNHCR OFFICES TO CLOSE--The sub-office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Bulawayo and Umtali are to close because all refugees have now been repatriated, the UNHCR head in Zimbabwe, Mr Dessalegn Chefeke, said yesterday. But the UNHCR's office in Salisbury would remain open to handle any problems affecting refugees, he said. Mr Chefeke said the staff from the sub-offices would be recalled to Geneva, from where they would be deployed around the world to continue their work. "The reason why we had sub-offices in Umtali and Bulawayo was to ensure that our officers followed closely the resettlement exercise, which has now been completed." He said the UNHCR had been renting its sub-offices, which would now be turned back to the owners. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 81 p 5]

PROBE INTO IMPOUNDING--The Commercial Farmers Union is looking into allegations by villagers around Fort Victoria that commercial farmers were impounding their cattle and asking exorbitant charged for their release. The villagers have alleged that it was agreed soon after independence that their livestock would graze on commercial farms to relieve overcrowding in the former TTLs. A spokesman said the union was getting in touch with farmers in the area to find out what was going on. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 81 p 5]

DELEGATION TO PEKING--A high-powered delegation of Zimbabwean businessmen leaves today for the People's Republic of China on a trade mission. The group of nine, led by Mr R. H. Chitrin of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, is expected to be in China until April 22. Its mission is to look for a variety of imports into Zimbabwe as well as a market in China for local products. Among the potential exports the team intends to sell to China are tobacco and animal feed. The trade team, consisting of members of ACCOZ, will also be looking for potential imports, including precious stones, small tractor units, industrial chemicals, hospital equipment, foods, textile goods and machinery for textile and clothing manufacture. The trip was arranged with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The rest of the delegation consists of: Mr Sam Gozo (D and G Import/Export Agency); Mr B. Y. Arch (Jewellery Council of Zimbabwe); Mr R. W. Ashburner (Zimbabwe Tobacco Association); Mr E.S. Harris (National Foods Ltd); Mr G. N. Tselentis (Tselentis and Company); Mr A. S. Taylor (Affretair), and Mr D. I. Bulloch and Mr T. D. Wotherspoon (Zimbabwe Tobacco Association). [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 81 p 1]

WARNING ON ILLEGAL EXPORTS--Bulawayo--A number of mining concerns have been involved in illegal export of minerals and precious stones, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo said here yesterday. At least one company had been caught "red-handed" after exporting without an export permit. The Minister said the Government was aware of other such activities but found it difficult to prove. The Minister said that in a recent case pursued by the Ministry the company's officials claimed to have been authorised to export without a permit by the Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance. The Minister said the proposed State agency dealing with the marketing of the country's minerals was also meant to monitor the sales of minerals. The mining industry would like the Government to concentrate on monitoring of sales only but the Minister insisted that "the marketing and monitoring functions are necessarily complementary, and designed to produce a commercially effective system." Mr Nyagumbo had told the meeting that these steps should not be construed as nationalisation. There would be no nationalisation of mineral producing companies. He said his Ministry is doing its best to make sure that all exports of minerals and precious stones were properly documented. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 2]

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